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PM021217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 1 July. The conference was devoted to the Warsaw Pact appeal to the NATO states and all European countries setting forth a program for the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe.

A statement on this subject delivered by V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, emphasized that it was a program for movement along yet another route on the map of highways leading to a lessening of the war danger.

Seeking to eliminate nuclear and chemical weapons within the current century, the USSR and its allies consider it necessary to back up these efforts with substantial reductions in armed forces and conventional arms. The recent accidents at Chernobyl and at Hamm in the FRG have also drawn our urgent attention to another factor -- that of the existence of a dense network of peaceful nuclear installations that if damaged, even by conventional weapons, could be a source of unprecedented danger. The new program, while complementing the efforts to eliminate mass destruction weapons, is a completely independent program and has no linkage to other issues. In essence, the program represents a substantial, genuinely tangible, one-fourth reduction -- that is, an aggregate of 1 million men on both sides -- in ground forces and tactical strike aviation in Europe together with the corresponding nuclear arms. As an initial step it is proposed to carry out a one-time mutual reduction of 100,000-150,000 men on each side in the numerical strength of the forces of the rival groups within the next 2 years.

The program for the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms put forward by the Warsaw Pact states is addressed to Europe not only because the two major military groups confront each other here but also because, by virture of its experience in the political solution of the problems of all-European cooperation accumulated here, the continent has every opportunity of playing the role as the site for building detente and setting a good example to other areas of the world.

We cannot fail to be concerned at the official reaction of those to whom the socialist countries' new proposals have been addressed, the deputy minister noted. They have been saying for 3 weeks now that these proposals need to be studied but, judging by appearances, these studies have so far failed to produce even a glimmer of light at the end of the tunnel.

At the same time the U.S. and NATO bloc war machine continues to gather momentum. It is illustrative that as far as the ruling circles in the West are concerned the question of postponing the implementation of military programs has not even arisen. The gulf that has formed between the lack of progress toward agreement at the arms limitation talks and the feverish military preparations of the United States and its closest allies is widening. At the same time the fabric of existing agreements, if they present an obstacle to the implementation of arms buildup programs such as SALT II, is being destroyed.

Time does not stand still, and lip service to arms limitation and professions of love and peace are not needed, practical action is.

In their replies to journalists V.F. Petrovskiy and Colonel General N.F. Chervov, chief of a USSR Armed Forces General Staff directorate, explained that the reduction of the troop groups by an aggregate of more than 1 million men on both sides would, in a certain respect, resolve the task of lowering the level of military confrontation and the danger of war in Europe. In addition, it is envisaged that the process of reduction could continue further. The initial reduction (by 100,000-150,000 men each) would put the political will of the sides to the test, would create a certain amount of confidence between them, and would make it possible to test the system of verification [kontrol].

This system, including international procedures down to on-the-spot inspections, is an integral part of the program. In addition to measures to verify [proverka] the reductions themselves, monitoring [nablyudeniye za] of the military activity of the remaining troops would be established. There is no room here either for a "numerical problem." Provision is made for an exchange of numerical data, both of a general nature and in respect of specific parameters.

The journalists' attention was drawn to the fact that the program stipulates that the participants in the proposed agreement refrain from increasing ground forces or tactical strike aviation either on the territories of the USSR and the United States or in other parts of the world.

It was noted that in addition to the reduction of conventional arms, the program makes provision for the reduction of operational-tactical nuclear weapons with the range of up to 1,000 km. This question favors the implementation of the Soviet plan for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

Other questions put by journalists were also answered.

BOGACHEV COMMENTS ON OPPOSITION TO SDI

LD022207 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev

In conditions of the growing opposition to the U.S. "star wars" programme, also from scientists engaged in the creation of the space-based anti-missile defence system and in the U.S. Congress, the Pentagon is making desperate attempts to embellish the results of the implementation of "Strategic Defence Initiative," to present SDI as a successful, and therefore irreversible process, that cannot be arrested or revised.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger announced another test of experimental "flag" vehicle ("flexible lightweight agile guided experiment"), that destroyed a target moving over three times the speed of sound at the altitude of 13 thousand metres. He took this occasion to attack members of the Congress who had cut the appropriations asked by the administration for "star wars."

Meanwhile American specialists, summing up the results of three years of work on SDI, arrived at the conclusion that the United States large-scale anti-missile defence will be, at best, an umbrella with holes which might serve as a protection against drizzle, but not against a missile torrent of a retaliatory strike at the aggressor. In a petition referred to the U.S. Congress, 16 hundred American scientists, among them many of those who are busy creating weapons systems in governmental laboratories, described SDI as a senseless waste of funds which, moreover, threatens to intensify the arms race.

No matter what SDI might give as far as lasers and beam weapons are concerned, offensive armaments with the passage of time will take care of Reagan's rail guns, the U.S. "TIME" magazine admits. It writes that counter-measures to anti-missile defence will, apparently, be more efficient. In all likelihood, SDI in the long run will cost more to the USA than counter-measures will cost to the Soviet Union.

Having assumed the course at the achievement of military supremacy, the present U.S. Administration tries to involve the Soviet Union in costly space ventures and to exhaust it as far as the economy goes. Consultant to the U.S. President, "father of the U.S. hydrogen bomb" Edward Teller, revealing precisely this purpose of the "star wars" programme, declared outright that if the Soviet Union follows the United States example and starts creating anti-missile defence systems in space, then SDI could be regarded as justified.

One can draw the conclusion that the apologists of "star wars" in Washington fear much more the successful implementation of the plans of the development of the Soviet economy than the alleged "menace" of Soviet missiles. Washington's calculations that the Soviet Union will take the U.S. bait and will be acting to ensure its security on the basis of the Pentagon's scenario rest on sand.

Soviet leaders stressed more than once that the Soviet Union's answer to the creation by the United States of a large-scale anti-missile defence system with space-basing elements will be effective and less costly than the United States SDI. The answer will be given within a shorter period of time and not necessarily in space. The already existing weapon systems -- submarine-launched ballistic missiles with a low trajectory, cruise missiles, bombers and so on, to say nothing of new weapon systems -- will be an effective counter-measure to the deployment of the U.S. anti-missile defence strike systems in space.

The Reagan administration can enable the U.S. military-industrial elite to make a fast buck on the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" at the expense of the American tax-payers. But the multi-tier nuclear space umbrella of the U.S. anti-missile defence, which is nevertheless an umbrella with holes, might prove to be a boomerang which will hit the U.S. economy, not the Soviet economy, and which will, moreover, aggravate the problems of the United States security.

WEINBERGER DISCLOSES SUCCESSFUL SDI TEST 27 JUNE

LD021544 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 2 TASS -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said at a press conference here that another test of the experimental flexible lightweight agile guided weapon had been tested on June 27 under the Strategic Defense Initiative. The weapon hit a target flying at three and a half times the speed of sound, which had been launched from a plane at an altitude of 13,200 metres and destroyed at an altitude of 3,600 metres. The U.S. thus took another step towards the militarization of space.

The Pentagon chief characterized the results of the experiment at the first fruit of the SDI research and made it clear that the practical implementation phase was already being initiated. Weinberger confirmed that the Reagan administration had assumed a course of clearing every obstacle from the path of the runaway arms race. Asked if the Defense Department was opposed to continued compliance with the SALT-2 commitments, the secretary said that by the President's decision, the Pentagon is buying all the weapons it needs without regard for the treaty constraints.

Commenting on the flag test, THE WASHINGTON POST says that the "star wars" program has come under criticism in U.S. Congress.

Even the Senate committee on armed services, usually a staunch supporter of the Pentagon programs, is doubtful about the SDI goals as they are formulated by the Defense Department, the newspaper says.

Former Senator Paul Tsongas said in an interview to THE BOSTON GLOBE that the "star wars" program was flawed both technologically and strategically. The newspaper says that even a public opinion poll conducted by the sworn enemy of the nuclear freeze movement, the Committee on the Present Danger, showed that 70 per cent of the population supported a bilateral arms freeze.

ARMS CONTENT OF GORBACHEV'S POLAND SPEECHES NOTED

LD021758 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Commentary by station political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] There is continuing comment abroad on the speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the 10th PZPR Congress and on what he had to say at the meeting with Warsaw workers and in the course of his friendly meetings with Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The Polish TRYBUNA LUDU stressed the tremendous political and international significance of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speeches. For its part, THE WASHINGTON POST notes that Moscow is convinced that progress in the sphere of disarmament cannot be expected until the United States gives a positive response to the latest Soviet proposals in the field of arms control. The London FINANCIAL TIMES notes the USSR's striving to continue the process of normalizing relations with the United States.

Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer, is at the microphone:

The reports you have just heard show that the speeches that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev made in Warsaw went far beyond the framework of Soviet-Polish relations in their significance. As state and public figures in many countries are noting, they truly concerned problems that affect the whole of mankind.

One of the most decisive and crucial stages is arriving in European politics and indeed in worldwide politics. There is a realistic opportunity to halt the build-up of military arsenals and radically turn the course of events toward peace, security, and international cooperation. Favorable conditions for this have been created by the peaceful initiatives of the USSR and other socialist states. In this connection one West German newspaper has remarked that the socialist countries have been literally bombarding the West with their peaceful proposals.

Indeed, in a period of less than 6 months, the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states have put forward a comprehensive and constructive program for all-embracing security, the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, and a radical reduction in conventional armaments. As is well-known, our stand on the issue has not been limited to just good wishes. For already the third time now the USSR has unilaterally extended the moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

But how has the United States responded to all this up to now? It has certainly not responded with peaceful bombardments. I am thinkirg not only of the U.S. air raids on Libya, but also the nuclear explosions in Nevada and the combat trials of space weapons, which the head of the Pentagon gave information on yesterday. I would also add to this the outbursts that U.S. diplomacy has been making against the SALT and ABM treaties.

Against the background of all these explosions and outbursts the bombastic statements by U.S. leaders about their striving for peace and disarmament, you will agree, do not appear all that convincing.

Nevertheless, considering President Reagan's recent statement to the effect that a turning point could come about in the efforts directed at strengthening security and peace throughout the whole world, one could only welcome it if Washington begins to be more serious and responsible in its attitude toward the problems of disarmament; but naturally negotiations alone are insufficient.

The USSR has sent the United States specific proposals on how at last to begin digging away the mountains of weapons. The broad response to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speeches in Warsaw is graphic confirmation that the people of the the world are awaiting this with hope.

APN'S FALIN COMMENTS ON DISARMAMENT, SUMMIT

DW030715 Hamburg ARD Television in German 2005 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Interview with APN Director Valentin Falin by correspondent Lutz Lehmann in Moscow; on the "Brennpunkt" program; no date given -- recorded]

[Lehmann] We in the West, Mr Falin, have gained the impression of a political offensive launched by the Soviet Union. Why does the Soviet Union submit its proposals now, and why in that quantity?

[Falin] Mr Lehmann, I do not want to use the term offensive. Time is pressing, we are not. If we fail to handle problems and dangers today it might become more difficult, if not impossible, to do so tomorrow. If we deploy weapons in space -- and we are not talking about just any kind of weapons but of very dangerous ones -- the question of war or peace has no alternative. The question is only when war will come. Today it depends on people, on whether or not we will be successful. Tomorrow it will depend in particular on technology.

[Lehmann] Do you mean the U.S. leadership? Another question, how do you assess the reactions from the White House so far?

[Falin] The reactions are very depressing. They range from totally negative reactions -- for instance SALT II and the withdrawal of the United States from this complex, from this process -- to well-balanced negative reactions. The United States promises to examine the recent Soviet proposals before September and to formulate a position afterwards. However, it is important to ask what the United States will do in the meantime. As far as the past few days and weeks are concerned, it did nothing really encouraging.

[Lehmann] What would be, in your opinion, a good schedule for further disarmament negotiations? What are the priorities, what should be the first step?

[Falin] In my view, it is necessary to compare the principles first. If the two sides do not agree on certain principles -- and I am talking in particular about the principle of equality and equal security -- negotiations on details are more or less a waste of time. Both sides must understand what they are negotiating, what they want to achieve, and whether or not their goals are compatible.

[Lehmann] What is the most important point for the Soviet Union?

[Falin] The most important thing is that we do not need military superiority, we do not strive for it and we would like to assume that the other side does not either. We do not want declarations, they are only words. We do need the certainty that the United States and the West are serious, that balance, equality, and today's stability are more or less guaranteed and not violated. We would like to reduce the level of military confrontation, because a new missile -- only one new missile, no matter whether it is in the West or in the East -- does not increase security but reduces security on both sides. One must see that clearly.

[Lehmann] Mr Falin, that does not sound very optimistic. Nevertheless, since yesterday, since the Soviet Union is trying again to achieve a meeting of the foreign ministers -- obviously in preparation of the summit -- since yesterday one might believe that such a summit is possible again, even this year. Do you agree?

[Falin] That does not depend on what the Soviet Union wants or does not want. We are ready to come together tomorrow, if we know what the two sides will talk about, what they will decide, whether this meeting will be the continuation of the endeavour of last November, or whether they will make a fresh start to discuss the most important problems -- and whether then everything will end in a new declaration. We do not need words, we need deeds. We are ready for those deeds.

[Lehmann] In other words, if your foreign minister will meet with Secretary of State Shultz, they would have to talk concretely about the contents and the results of the summit?

[Falin] Certainly. That is out main point. I repeat, we are ready to come together tomorrow or the day after or in a week, no matter where.

[Lehmann] And it really does not matter what is negotiated first -- the reduction of conventional armament or intermediate-range missiles in Europe?

[Falin] I would say we must be sure that the two big powers begin with the most important problems, and resolve at least one part of these important issues or come close to a solution.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM011151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Excerpts] The events of the past week have confirmed once again that concern for averting the threat of nuclear war and the desire to ensure reliable peace on earth and to debar deadly weapons from space is the chief concern of the socialist states and of their communist parties, governments, and peoples.

The world public and press are continuing to actively discuss the new peace initiatives advanced at the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. Resolute condemnation of the policy of the U.S. ruling circles and military-industrial complex of continuing the arms race and spreading it into space were heard at the 13th LCY Congress, which has just been held in Belgrade. There is no doubt that the communists' determination to defend peace will also be reaffirmed at the 10th PZPR Congress opening in Warsaw today.

The socialist countries continue to hang on to the initiative in the struggle for peace on all the main salients of this decisive battle.

In the Face of Responsibility

"With clenched teeth, mustering our will, and in full awareness of all the difficulties of war, we will prepare for victory on a daily and hourly basis, until the final crushing blow strikes German fascism -- the worst enemy of our country and of all mankind" -- these were the concluding words of a PRAVDA editorial article published exactly 45 years ago. The Soviet people carried out their historic mission: Hitlerite fascism was crushed, and mankind rescued from enslavement.

It is opportune to recall this today, when imperialism's most adventurist circles, disregarding the lessons of history, are continuing to cherish very dangerous aggressive schemes. And once again, just as 45 years ago, the peoples associate their chief hopes of preserving peace with socialism. They see that it is precisely socialism that has advanced a kind of comprehensive master plan for delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war. The most important components of this plan are the program for the total elimination of nuclear and other kinds of mass destruction weapons everywhere before the end of this century, which was formulated in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's 15 January statement, and the proposals for a large-scale reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals -- drawn up by the Warsaw Pact countries at the June conference in Budapest.

Of course, it is not easy to implement these programs. A long and dogged struggle lies ahead. But we are fully resolved to win this historic battle, too.

As the message which the CPSU Central Committee sent to the 17th Socialist International Congress points out, "The CPSU, conscious of its historic responsibility as the ruling party of one of the nuclear powers, considers the struggle to end the arms race and to preserve and strengthen world peace the main direction of its activity in the international arena. We are ready vigorously to seek and actively to utilize any opportunity, even the smallest one, to break the trend toward increasing the danger of war."

[At this point Kornilov reviews President Reagan's Glassboro speech. For the text of this portion, see the United States & Canada section of the 30 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 4.]

Everyone's Cause

The growing desire in various sections of society to seek ways to strengthen peace and to return to the times of detente is a characteristic feature of our time. The 17th Socialist International Congress, which ended in the Peruvian capital this week, attested that such advances are also taking place in the social democratic position.

Addressing the congress, W. Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International, condemned the latest twist to the arms race spiral, which could lead to nuclear catastrophe. In this connection he noted the need to analyze and adopt the Soviet proposals in the sphere of curbing this race. What is needed now, Brandt pointed out, is new thinking consonant with the nuclear age, because mankind has no alternative to common security.

The congress adopted a final document called the "Lima Manifesto." The arms race threatens mankind's very existence, this document warns, and nuclear war will be "the last crime against mankind."

"All nuclear tests must really cease," the Socialist International congress declared, pointing out that it insistently urges the U.S. Administration to abandon its negative approach to a complete test ban. "Talks on concluding a complete test ban treaty must be resumed immediately, leading to the conclusion of a verifiable treaty without further delay -- a treaty applicable to all countries possessing nuclear weapons," the manifesto states.

The forum's final document voices serious alarm in connection with the U.S. plans to militarize space. Space must be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. The 1972 Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty must be preserved and strengthened. The congress participants also advocated a total ban on chemical weapons and an end to their production and deployment.

The peaceful settlement of the crisis in Central America, the Washington administration's abandonment of the policy of putting crude pressure on Nicaragua, solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Chile and Paraguay against reactionary regimes -- this, in the opinion of the parties which participated in the Lima meeting, is the way to solve the acute problems of the Latin American Continent.

I could also mention other facts attesting to the strengthening desire in social democratic ranks to protect their countries from the danger posed by the policy of militant militarism. Thus, the Labor Party government which recently came to power in Norway has voiced its intention to pursue a more independent foreign policy course and, in particular, has stated its disagreement with the NATO military organs' decisions to support Washington's "star wars" program. In turn, the Danish Social Democratic Party, supported by a number of other parties making up the so-called antimissile majority in the Folketing, actively opposes the prospect whereby forces equipped with nuclear weapons could appear on the country's territory. This position is a reflection of the fact that the majority of the Scandinavian countries' population persistently advocates turning northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone.

It is significant that the movement for the creation of nuclear-free zones is also spreading to other parts of the world. The 19th conference of the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers, held in Manila, unanimously advocated turning the ASEAN states' territory into a nuclear-free zone. And this was done despite Washington's undisguised opposition.

Life attests that there is growing determination everywhere to deliver the peoples from the gloomy fate which imperialism's militant circles would like to prepare for them.

Communists have always advocated and now advocate mutual understanding and cohesion among all antiwar, anti-imperialist, progressive forces. At the Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties held in Berlin 10 years ago communists emphasized their "readiness to make their contribution to equitable cooperation with all democratic parties in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress." And communists invariably adhere to this line today.

Tranquillity for the Peninsula

The DPRK Government has advanced an initiative to hold tripartite talks between the military leaders of the DPRK, South Korea, and the United States. Pyongyang proposed beginning a working meeting of those countries' military representatives in Panmunjom on 27 June to discuss questions of organizing and holding a meeting in July among high-ranking military leaders from the three countries, at which it would be possible to examine a number of specific proposals aimed at easing the dangerously explosive situation on the Korean Peninsula.

The American State Department replied in florid style: The United States "is not convinced that it is constructive to propose a new forum." But the Defense Ministry in Seoul did not even bother to seek streamlined diplomatic formulas, declaring that the DPRK proposal "does not merit attention."

There is no need for special explanations as to why the Pentagon military rejects outright the very idea of removing nuclear weapons and withdrawing American troops from South Korea. For the Pentagon has in South Korea more than 200 military installations at which approximately 1,000 nuclear charges are deployed. A 40,000-strong U.S. military contingent and the Seoul regime's 600,000-strong Army are stationed there, and scenarios for a "limited nuclear war" in Asia are rehearsed during the maneuvers constantly being conducted by the armed forces of the United States, South Korea, and, increasingly frequently, Japan.

The position of the DPRK, which takes a responsible approach to the destinies of the region's peoples, stands out particularly clearly against this background. In recent months it is precisely Pyongyang which has advanced such major initiatives as the proposals to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone, to set up a North-South dialogue, to strictly observe the armistice agreement in Korea, and others.

During the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis, which began 25 June, the Soviet Union's working people together with people of goodwill in all countries declare immutable solidarity with the courageous people struggling for a constructive solution to the problems of security in the Far East and the Pacific region.

HAGUE COURT DECISION ON U.S. CONTRA AID VIEWED

LD021419 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- Follows commentary by Aleksey Grigoryev, a TASS political news analyst:

The International Court in the Hague ruled the other day that U.S. interference in sovereigh Nicaragua's affairs, the use of mercenaries by the USA are unlawful. Commenting on that decision, the newspaper "WASHINGTON POST" was forced to admit that it had been a stern condemnation of the U.S. policy vis-a-vis Nicaragua. The Court ruled, the newspaper continued, that the USA had violated on seven counts international law, by supporting the contras, who are fighting against Nicaragua's Sandinist government. The resolution of the International Court adopted by an overwhelming majority vote is of great political significance, the Japanese newspaper "ASAHI" stressed in its turn.

One cannot but agree with that appraisal. Indeed, the competent body of international justice, which examined the complaint by one of the smallest Latin American countries against the aggressive actions of the largest imperialist power, has condemned in front of the whole world, Washington's crudest violation of international law, of the U.N. Charter, of the norms of civilized behaviour in the international arena, i.e. what is described today as state-sponsored terrorism. This policy, among whose victims are already thousands of peaceful inhabitants of Nicaragua is pursued by the administration describing itself as Christian and permanently referring to the Lord in its official statements, but refusing to make the biblical commandment "thou shalt not kill" the keynote of its political decisions.

Washington's record in its undeclared war against revolutionary Nicaragua includes the training, arming, logistic support and funding of the gangs of the contras terrorising the peaceful population and undermining a sovereign country's economy, the laying of mines in her territorial waters, the trade-economic embargo clamped down in 1985 and other unlawful actions. And yet the main crime perpetrated by the imperialist forces of the USA against the Nicaraguan and other Central American peoples is the use of the gangs, which are on the payroll of Washington and are controlled by it, with the aim of undermining Nicaragua's progressive development and a general political settlement in that region. The decision passed by the International Court of Justice in the Haugue has coincided in time with the new challenge thrown by the USA to the whole international community, the very fundamentals of international law and order, the rights of peoples to sovereignty, independence and freedom.

Acting under the propaganda smokescreen of verbiage on "democracy" and "humanism", the U.S. House of Representatives approved the request of the White House for the appropriation of 100 million dollars to finance Somozista counterrevolutionary gangs. They are openly banking now on the contras at a time when a gleam of hope for success and outlines of a mutually acceptable resolution of problems began shaping in the Contadora process. Washington is clearly striving to expand the material base for a big armed conflict in Central America. They in the countries -- allies of the USA are openly speaking about that with alarm [as received]. The French "LE MONDE" writes about preparations for a direct U.S. armed aggression against the people of Nicaragua. Of a similar opinion is the British "GUARDIAN", which says that by arming the contras, the Congress has actually declared war on Nicaragua.

The decision of the International Court of Justice has also been an indicator of serious concern among world public opinion. But what about official Washington? They are, as before, talking there about support for "freedom", "democracy", and "humanism". This is indeed support, but similar to that of a rope supporting a hanged man.

FURTHER PETROVSKIY COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

PM021509 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 27 Jun 86 p 10

[Vincenzo Nigro report: "Moscow's Envoy in Chamber 'Hearing' Yesterday"]

[Text] Rome -- "Certainly we could go to a Reagan-Gorbachev summit, but only if we knew that it would serve to resolve at least a couple of problems, such as the dismantling of the missiles in Europe and the suspension of nuclear tests. I like art for art's sake, but dialogue for dialogue's sake is pointless; it is necessary to have tangible results." It could not have been clearer! The speaker was Vladimir Petrovskiy, ambassador of the USSR and right-hand man of Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, or rather the foremost of the deputy ministers in that ministry. The team play of Soviet diplomacy works very well, and in this away match in Rome, too, Petrovskiy gave an exemplary demonstration of it: He faithfully followed the guidelines of the plan Gorbachev has entrusted to his envoys. Petrovskiy was in Rome at the invitation of the Chamber's Foreign Affairs Committee; Deputy Giorgio La Malfa, chairman of the committee, invited him to explain to the Italian deputies the USSR's foreign policy -- in particular, the state of East-West relations. Before him, U.S. Ambassador Paul Nitze was heard. There were no startling novelties, of course, but there was at least the opportunity to hear a firsthand source. Let us rapidly review the information supplied by the deputy foreign minister.

Reagan-Gorbachev Meeting

Explaining that "a summit is not held just to get a photo in the newspapers," Petrovskiy confirmed that the Kremlin has not yet decided to say yes to the U.S. invitations seeking a meeting in December. "We cannot give any confirmation at this time; what is necessary is that there be an appropriate atmosphere. It is now said that the Americans will no longer observe SALT II; you can draw your own conclusions about the influence of that on the possible summit."

Gorbachev's Visit to Italy

The matter of Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Rome seems to have become a point of discussion. "It will take place, it will take place," Petrovskiy confirmed, but nobody knows when. "Our secretary has accepted the Italian Government's invitation; it is a matter of setting the date," said Ambassador Nikolay Lunkov, who accompanied Petrovskiy at the meeting with the Italian deputies. In short, there is nothing new, and at this point it is in fact to be believed that possible problems concerning the Italian Government's stability could cause the indefinite postponement of a meeting to which both Moscow and Rome have shown that they attach considerable importance.

Relations Between USSR and Libya

On this extremely delicate aspect for us Italians, ambassador Petrovskiy was perhaps somewhat more stilted than usual, saying that there is "no foundation for claiming Libya's involvement in terrorist activities." However, Petrovskiy denied the hypothesis of further possible arms supplies to Al-Qadhdhafi and the possibility of setting up Soviet bases in Libya.

Geneva Negotiations

The deputy minister believes that it is possible to reach an agreement on the elimination of Euromissiles irrespective of the aspects concerning the negotiations on the U.S. space shield. This is good news for Europe, but who knows how Petrovskiy reacted in the late afternoon, when the agencies reported the first U.S.-British joint nuclear test in the Nevada desert.

'TOP PRIORITY' DISCUSSES SUMMIT, ARMS CONTROL

LD010912 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Jun 86

["Top Priority" discussion program presented by Vladimir Posner with Profs Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States and Canada]

[Text] [Posner] How do you do, ladies and gentlemen. This is Vladimir Posner presenting "Top Priority" with Profs Radomir Bogdanov, and Sergey Plekhanov of the United States of America and Canada Institute in Moscow. It's been a while since we've been together, gentlemen. I was in the United States for 35 days. How have you been since we last saw each other?

[Bogdanov] Fine, fine, but we are very eager to hear your stories about USA. You promised us to tell us something interesting, what you have come across, whom you met, so I hope you will keep your word, (please?).

[Posner] I will do that, absolutely. I simply wish to say that it was indeed a very interesting trip. I learned many things, I saw many things. And one of the questions that came up on many occasions, which seemed to concern many Americans both in higher positions and ordinary people was: Will there be a summit? I have to say that a great many Americans asked me that: Do you think that we will have a summit in 1986? And my answer is that I am cautiously, very cautiously, optimistic that we will have one, but I underline the word cautiousness. And I think that perhaps today, considering all the interest that does exist in the United States, and considering perhaps some of the signals that we have been seeing in the past few days, we might look at this whole summit issue and I would like you both to give your assessment as to whether it is realistic to believe that there will be a summit. What has been the approach on both sides? What is the situation?

[Bogdanov] How strange it is that the same kind of interest is here in this country too, not only in USA. If you meet people, if you talk to people here, they also discuss the same question: Will a summit take place or not?

[Posner] Well, that's natural, I mean...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] That's quite natural and I'm absolutely sure that if you go to any West European country or Scandinavian or Third World country, they will discuss the same question because it's the world, really world problem of world dimension. Now you put very interesting and very important question.

You put it very mildly, cautiously optimistic. Then you mentioned some recent developments and you would like us to express our opinion, what -- how we assess that, what does it mean? My view might be different from my friends, you Sergey or yours.

[Posner] I hope [words indistinct]

[Bogdanov] I'm really more on the pessimistic side than on even cautiously optimistic side, you know. And mine is very simple, mine is very simple, you know. First of all, I would like to remind our American listeners that summitry, it's something very, very, very -- it used to be very normal, very usual in the Soviet-American relations over the past 10 years. And I'm sorry to say that the very useful practice was ruined, literally speaking, was ruined by this administration. They put it like that: Until we feel strong enough to talk with them, no summit, no summit.

So let's presume that at a given moment they felt strong enough to meet our leader and to talk to him. I mean ...

[Posner, interrupting] In Geneva?

[Bogdanov] In Geneva, yes. I leave it to (?them). Strong, weak: all that it is (? not, not) -- I'm not playing these games, you know. But at the same time, you know, if you are a responsible politician -- let's forget about those definitions -- strong, weak and things like that, let's talk about business, what is really important. When two leaders meet, they discuss most important problems of major concern for everybody. They have already discussed many problems in Geneva and they found some common ground. Now, my question to you, Vladimir, and to my colleague, Sergey: What happened after Geneva? Why, after Geneva, when it was fixed in the communique, that the next meeting is going to take place this year and the second the next year, what happened? Why they are talking about? Why we say we are cautiously optimistic or we are not optimistic, let's first start talking about what happened in between, in the meantime.

[Posner] After Geneva.

[Bogdanov] After Geneva.

[Posner] All right, all right.

[Bogdanov] Why this question, why this question?

[Posner] All right, all right, let's talk about it. All right, Professor Plekhanov, would you care to pick up on that one?

[Plekhanov] I think there've been a number of very negative developments in the U.S. foreign policy. We have seen a major blow delivered to the structures of the arms control. SALT II has been virtually repudiated by the Reagan administration and the ABM Treaty is in great danger.

[Posner] Now wait a minute. When you say a blow dealt to arms control, do you mean that SALT II and the ABM or something else?

[Plekhanov] Yes, these two particular.

[Posner] Because I say that because the SALT II decision came just recently, I think, just recently.

[Plekhanov] Yes, well, yes but the movement in that direction has been visible virtually since the beginning of the year. There have been deliberations in the administration and there were...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] Since after the Geneva meeting, I'm sorry to say that.

[Plekhanov] In Geneva both leaders committed themselves to acceleration of talks on limiting, or, reducing offensive missiles and preventing an arms race in space. Ever since Geneva, we've seen no progress on arms race in space; in fact, the other day, Paul Nitze made it clear that the United States does not mean to discuss any limits on SDI because this is not what they have in mind when they talk about arms race in space. They have in mind something else which is an interesting observation, but it underlines the fact that the Reagan administration has not really been willing to go in the direction that it indicated it would when Mr Reagan signed that communique, that joint statement in Geneva.

[Posner] You have been talking about what Dr Bogdanov says makes him pessimistic in whether or not there may indeed be a summit this year. You have been enumerating the issues, as I understand it, that make you pessimistic, and you're saying concretely, number one: In the area of arms limitation the United States has demonstrated no desire to follow the decisions that were taken and the spirit that emerged from Geneva.

[Plekhanov] Yes, and even more, an increased desire to move in the opposite direction, toward dismantling arms control.

[Posner] And in foreign relations you're pointing to Libya as an example of the kind of policy that signals no desire to reach any kind of agreement. Am I understanding you correctly?

[Bogdanov] Yes. Yes you are right, but...

[Posner, interrupting] Would you, I would like you to also touch on concrete other points, like [words indistinct].

[Bogdanov] You know there is another point of mine which, which to my mind is very important for the clarification of the whole business you know -- moratorium.

[Posner] Yes.

[Bogdanov] We have, you know, proclaimed moratorium unilaterally. We stopped testing for 1 year now.

[Posner] It'll be a year on 6 August.

[Bodganov] Yes, on 6 August, and we were giving a chance to the American side to reciprocate -- number one. Number two, to create a benign climate for Soviet summit meeting. Instead of that, since we stopped, they not only stopped but they are testing almost every month [as heard]. On the 25th they will test their 13th.

[Posner] They tested it.

[Bogdanov] They tested already 13th device. Now if they are so eager to meet our leader my question to them is how it is possible that you are demonstrating to us, signalling to us, that we are going this way, we deny whatever you suggest, whatever you do, we deny, but at the same time come over to us, come over to us. So I would put it like that. If you're really interested in creating a proper environment for a meeting the first thing, and very cheap one, I mean very easy one is just to follow the [word indistinct] and stop testing. That would be proper signal for us that the other side is really seriously thinking of doing business with the Soviet leader, that's my point.

[Posner] Dr Plekhanov, yes?

[Plekhanov] I'd like to put it this way, I think the Reagan administration wants to have its cake and eat it; at the same time it wants to do all those bad things in Soviet-American relations and foreign policy, all those destructive things that it has been doing and at the same time to be able to shake hands, to make the, create the image that everything is going fine in Soviet-American relations.

[Posner] Dr Plekhanov, let me interrupt you there for one minute and ask you this.

What are the signals, what are the gestures that would indicate to an objective onlooker that the Soviet Union does indeed want a summit and is carrying out the decisions of Geneva and fulfilling the spirit of Geneva? In other words, can we argue that while the United States seem to be doing the opposite, the Soviet Union indeed is doing what it said it would do, can we argue that and if so what are the facts?

[Plekhanov] Well, since the middle of January the Soviet Government has been putting forward proposal after proposal specifying its position on arms control and disarmament. We have come up with a radical proposal...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] In a very compromise spirit by the way.

[Posner] That's a very important point and we'll come back to that in a minute, yes.

[Plekhanov] Yes, that's what I was going to say, that on 15 January Mikhail Gorbachev proposed a program for total disarmament by the year 2000. At the same time we have been putting forward other proposals which would lead toward that goal, but which would be practicable in the nearest future, in fact right now.

[Posner] Could you, could you touch on some of those proposals?

[Plekhanov] Well, elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe, while leaving the French and British missiles in tact.

[Posner] Troop reductions?

[Plekhanov] Troop reductions in Europe, which is another major issue, because one of the criticisms aimed at our disarmament, nuclear disarmament program, was, yes, but what about the conventional weapons? Well we are now prepared for radical cuts in our conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe, in fact we're proposing that both sides cut their troop numbers by half a million, so all in all there would be a million soldiers less in Europe. At the same time we proposed talks on confidence building measures and changes in the military doctrine -- some arrangements which would make it far less likely that a military conflict might occur in Europe. So we, we put on the table a very far-reaching and concrete program of conventional disarmament, if you will, in Europe. At the same time on the strategic arms front we recently came up with a proposal which sort of divides into several portions -- our position on reducing the strategic missiles and preventing arms race in space. What we're offering now is that the ABM Treaty be, that both sides confirm that they would adhere to the ABM Treaty at least for 15 years, at the same time that they would be able to conduct research on strategic defense. As far as the offensive weapons are concerned, which we are talking about is...

[Posner, interrupting] Antisatellite?

[Plekhanov] Yes, we're dividing the antisatellite -- the space-strike category of space-strike weapons has now been specified...

[Posner, interrupting] Into three categories.

[Plekhanov] Three categories, right. The antisatellite weapons, weapons which can be used from space against targets on earth and the antiballistic system. What we're offering now is that the sides, both sides should distinguish between those most dangerous systems and those which may (?cause) less concern. So it is an offer which we hope will be picked up by the other side, and seriously studied by...

[Posner, interrupting] Dr Bogdanov, I want to go back to a very important (?word you used). We have made a lot of offers in the spirit of compromise. Now there must be some people in the U.S. establishment, especially among the hardliners, who are saying it is because we, the United States, have adopted such a tough stance that the Soviets have been forced to bargain and to compromise. In other words they are in a position of weakness, we the United States are in a position of power and we should keep on doing it because we will make them gradually go all the way down to whatever we find necessary. Now what do you think about that kind of argument?

[Bogdanov] You know it's very old song, it's a business in a very best sense of that word -- it's a business like approach to such a serious matter. If you have some bucks more in your pocket then you can intimidate your partner to such an extent that he will yield to your pressure.

[Posner] Is it true?

[Bogdanov] You know it is, that there is not a bit of truth in that, because they deal with a great big power with a very great history which is not to be dealt with in that way. There is another point which I would like to call our listeners' attention to. Responsibility of behavior which has been taken for the weakness, for the weakness. Responsibility of behavior in the nuclear era, when your, you know your frame of mind, your thinking must be absolutely different. And to be frank with you, Vladimir, I don't know how to convince our American listeners that it is not a weakness, it's a goodwill. After all, I don't care too much how they take it, for a weakness or for a strength. I care only about one thing, if they believe over there that by a kind of a pressure, exhaustion of the Soviet Union they can get something, that's the greatest mistake in the history, they have made a number of mistakes like that. Unfortunately, this administration has no historical memory, I'm sorry to say that, but if they ask their own seniors sitting in the research centers, academies and things like that they may get very interesting statements on the history of our relations from that, what America could get from USSR from the position of strength? None. Nothing. But after all, you know, it's not so important now. What is important is let's do business, that's what is important.

[Posner] Well there have been noises over the past few days from Washington, including the President of the United States, saying things that sound much nicer. They seem to accept that indeed the Soviet Union is seriously interested in arms limitation and arms control, so I repeat I remain cautiously optimistic about a summit meeting this year. You gentlemen are cautiously pessimistic, I certainly hope I'm right and not you, and on that hopeful note I would like to end this edition of "Top Priority" with Dr Bogdanov and Dr Plekhanov and your host Vladimir Posner. Dr Bogdanov, you want to say something I see, please go ahead and say it.

[Bogdanov] Oh I wish you were right Vladimir, really, that's what, how I would like to end our "Top Priority."

[Plekhanov] So do I.

[Posner] That's a good way to end it, until next time, same day, and of course same time.

U.S. OPPONENTS OF GOODWILL GAMES REBUTTED

PM271005 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Igor Gapochka article: "Those Put Out by the Goodwill Games in Moscow: Unsporting Ploy"]

[Text] There have been many skeptics in America on the eve of the Goodwill Games in Moscow: Is the competition going to take place or will the White House intervene to prevent the event? These are understandable questions. Evidently the leaders of the American news company Turner Broadcasting Systems (TBS), who were the initiators of the competition, asked themselves just that. They called on the White House and State Department and sounded out the views in the corridors of political power. How those conversations went is difficult to say -- no details have been reported in the American press. However, a statement made by TBS Vice President Robert (Uassler), who took part in them, was telling: "I am not certain that they will be able to stop the games if they want to. It is a private initiative." He added that the television company is not in breach of any contracts or restrictions.

Sixteen out of 18 American sports associations agreed to take part in the competitions last fall. Sportsmen like Rudy Haynes, Willie Banks, Ann Meyers, and Nancy (Khougskhed), who will help organize the events on the sports fields, have already been chosen as "goodwill envoys." Sportsmen from 50 countries are expected to take part.

According to the newspaper MULTICHANNEL NEWS, some members of the U.S. National Olympic Committee (USOC) are even trying to belittle the upcoming event, dismissing it contemptuously as a "costly television show and nothing to do with sport." There have been a lot of attacks on TBS President Ted Turner, initiator of the games, in the American press. Who, then, are the people opposed to it. Michael Moran, director in charge of information at the USOC, has stated: "We do not support the Goodwill Games and, although we are not introducing any sanctions, we are not helping to fund them." USOC Secretary General George Miller added in an interview in the magazine VARIETY: "We do not approve of American sportsmen's participating in this event." This stance could be described as passive resistance, recalling the behavior of the committee's leadership after President Carter declared a boycott of the Moscow Olympics -- but for one thing.

It is obviously worth remembering that the U.S. Congress ratified a special act covering amateur sports in 1978 whereby the USOC received the status of official coordinating institute for the holding of sports competitions on U.S. territory and for American sportsmens' participation in the international competitions. Thus, the committee's refusal to take part the games puts its leadership in an ambiguous position. On one hand, it expresses the position of Washington officialdom, while on the other it is acting contrary to the decision of Congress. But there is another contradiction that cannot be swept aside either. "The USOC stance is at variance with the spirit of cooperation that made it possible to organize the Goodwill Games," TBS representative Rex (Lerdner) said, commenting on the committee's decision.

However, it is precisely the development of contracts between the sportsmen of East and West which alarms the opponents of detente. For example, Robert (Keyn), USOC president from 1976 through 1980 and now chairman of the Olympic Festival Committee, who virtually heads the campaign of opposition to the Moscow Games, stated: "These competitions are contrary to the 1978 act and undermine the USOC's authority." If you are to believe (Keyn), THE BOSTON GLOBE wrote, the holding of the Games also "deals an unfair blow" to the so-called Olympic Festival, which is due to take place in Houston from 25 July through 3 August.

How so? After all, the Moscow Games are being held NOT DURING but several days BEFORE [capitalized words published in boldface] the competitions in Houston and in no way hinder their organization: Sportsmen wanting to take part will be able to arrive in time. (Keyn's) other "argument" is also dubious: Namely, that TBS President Turner "has no official status in the international sports community" and therefore cannot be the organizer of the games. However, the status of (Keyn) himself has by no means helped to develop international sports, given that he supported the administration's boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

Now for (Keyn's) third "argument": The games, he says, "will materially damage the USOC," since Ted Turner has concluded the relevant contract with Pepsi Cola and not Coca Cola that will participate in financing them. The Atlanta CONSTITUTION made the following ironic commentary on that notion: "The soft drinks war has spilled over into the sports arena." However, the point of the upcoming event is obviously not what kind of refreshment the American sportsmen will be drinking in front of the television cameras or who will earn the profit from soft drinks advertising.

On the contrary, all this is trivial. No, what most alamrs the opponents of the games is something else: Suppose the Goodwill Games were to become an important an event in their significance as the Olympics.

It is natural that the games' opponents, in their attempts to compromise the very idea, should have tried to blame Ted Turner for everything. His stance does not suit them at all.

Ted Turner belongs to a category of businessmen in the West who have decided an important question for themselves: His own prosperity and that of his company, family, and country is impossible without peace and a climate of international trust.

Ted Turner offers people the opportunity to watch the Goodwill Games instead of movies like Rambo and Year of the Dragon. That is not to everyone's liking. But Turner is no "Red." He is a man of affiars. As a businessman, he is perfectly aware that it is better to trade than fight and more sensible to compete in the sports arena than to flex one's nuclear muscles. That is why he is organizing and financing them.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT COMMITTEE VIEWS JOINT RELATIONS

LD271414 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Ottawa June 27 TASS -- Canada's Special Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Affairs has favoured improvement in the relations between Canada and the USSR.

In its report, submitted to the House of Commons and the Senate, the committee points to the importance of broadening economic, scientific and other bilateral relations with the Soviet Union and also regular political consultations. The committee writes that Canada should see to it that trade with the USSR be levelled through a rise in purchases of Soviet commodities. The report points to the great significance of a broad exchange of know-how between the two countries in developing northern areas, developing transport and systems of communications, producing grain in areas with an unfavourable climate.

65TH ANNIVERSARY OF CPC FOUNDING MARKED

PM030931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by B. Filippin: "Communist Party of China -- 65 Years Old"]

[Text] Shanghai, 1 July 1921. The First CPC Congress, an illegal gathering of 13 delegates from 7 Chinese Marxist groups, proclaimed the creation of a new type of proletarian party armed with Marxism-Leninism. A significant event had taken place in the history of the Chinese people, inscribing a new chapter in the Chinese revolution.

The birth of the CPC was inextricably bound up with the Great October Socialist Revolution. Great October punched a massive hole in the capitalist system, undermined its supremacy in colonial and dependent countries, roused the oppressed masses of the peoples of the East, and opened a new chapter in their liberation struggle.

As is known, V.I. Lenin personally devoted a great deal of attention to the development of the revolutionary process in China. The theoretical works of the founder of the world's first worker and peasant state and his advice to the Communists of the East and conversations with the Chinese representatives in Comintern had an enormous influence on the elaboration of the CPC's revolutionary strategy and tactics.

In the 65 years since its foundation, the CPC has developed from the small Marxist groups into the leading force of the Chinese people, with a membership of over 42 million. It was under the CPC's leadership that the victory of the Chinese revolution was achieved and plans for building the foundations of socialism implemented.

The historical path trodden by the Chinese Communists was neither smooth nor easy. There were also errors in policy and various subjectivist deviations. This was very clearly indicated in the resolution on some questions of CPC history since the formation of the PRC, approved by a CPC Central Committee plenum in 1981.

The CPC was operating in the very difficult conditions of a vast semifeudal country, reduced by imperialism to semicolonial status. V.I. Lenin's words fit China perfectly: "The more backward a country is when, by dint of the zigzags of history, it has embarked on a socialist revolution, the more difficult it is for it to effect the transition from the old capitalist relations to socialist relations. In addition to the tasks of destruction it is faced with new and incredibly difficult organizational tasks."

The country's backwardness, the very newness of the revolutionary tasks, and the constant military, economic, political, and psychological pressure from imperialism and reaction -- these and many other factors influenced the CPC and its domestic and foreign policy course in one way or another both before and after the formation of the PRC.

The rout of fascist Germany and militarist Japan, to which the Soviet Union made the decisive contribution, was of enormous significance in the creation of favorable conditions for the victory of the Chinese revolution. "It must be particularly emphasized," the paper JINGJI RIBAO writes, "that the Soviet Red Army, when it launched its offensive, destroyed the Japanese Kwantung Army's main force in the northeastern part of our country, accelerated the general rout of Japanese fascism, and thereby accelerated China's victory in the war of resistance against Japan. The Chinese people will never forget this act of revolutionary internationalism."

In Manchuria, which had been liberated by the Soviet Army and to which the center of the Chinese revolution had shifted in 1945-1949, the requisite conditions for China's socialist future were created by the successful completion of the struggle of the people's masses, under CPC leadership.

Like all other progressive forces in the world, Soviet Communists pay respectful homage to the memory of the Chinese Communists, the hundreds of thousdands of heroic sons and daughters of China who gave their lives for the victory of the revolution, for the cause of socialism in their country.

The proclamation of the PRC on 1 October 1949 marked the start of a new stage for the CPC. It was now faced with the colossal tasks connected with recovering from the devastation of a long civil war, overcoming China's semicolonial and semifeudal backwardness, and creating a new society. The extensive development of political, economic, and cultural cooperation between the USSR and the PRC, which was developed during this period on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, became deeper and deeper. China became a major trading partner of the Soviet Union.

The formation of People's China led to the strengthening of socialism's international positions and the wrecking of many imperialist plans and actions during the very difficult postwar years. The PRC came to the DPRK's assistance when imperialism unleashed the war in Korea, and it resolutely backed the national liberation struggle of the Asian and African peoples. Together with other socialist states the PRC advocated and put into practice the idea of halting the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and achieving the relaxation of international tension. China made proposals on the conclusion of a peace pact among the countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean region and the elimination of existing military blocs there, on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the region, and a whole series of other proposals. The Chinese Government played a prominent part in the preparation and successful holding of the Bandung Conference (1955) at which the well-known principles of peaceful coexistence were consolidated and internationally recognized.

The 8th CPC Congress in 1956 confirmed the party's general line of building socialism in close alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries. It established the task of improving the people's material and cultural living standard on the basis of developing production and pointed out the need to further improve democracy and resolutely combat all manifestations of the dangerous deviations of great-power chauvinism and bourgeois nationalism. "Without the great international solidarity of the proletariat of all countries and without the backing of international revolutionary forces the victory of socialism in our country is impossible," the CPC Central Committee report to the congress said, "and if the victory were accomplished, it would be impossible to consolidate it."

The history of the Chinese revolution and the entire path trodden by the CPC over 65 years convincingly demonstrate the importance of good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC.

The decisions of CPSU congresses and Central Committee plenums and the speeches by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev give a clear and precise statement of our approach to the PRC. M.S. Gorbachev pointed out: "I believe that time has demonstrated to both sides that neither benefits from separation, let alone unfriendliness and suspicion, and that good-neighborly cooperation is perfectly possible and desirable. For our part we intend to contribute actively to totally eliminating the negative area in Soviet-Chinese relations which has given rise to many artificial accretions. I am sure that this is how it will be in the end."

Recent years have seen a definite improvement in the Soviet Union's relations with socialist China. Trade has increased, economic cooperation has expanded, and contacts are developing in the spheres of sports, science, and technology, and through public channels. Although there are still differences in our approaches to a number of international problems in particular, the opportunity has arisen in many cases to work together, to collaborate on an equal and principled basis, not to the detriment of third countries. "...There are vast reserves for cooperation between the USSR and China," it was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress. "They are great because this cooperation meets the interests of both countries; because socialism and peace -- what our peoples cherish most of all -- are indivisible."

In foreign policy the PRC has proclaimed a peace-loving course; it advocates the development of relations of friendship and cooperation with all states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. China has decided against first use of nuclear weapons. The PRC Government, as has been pointed out at the highest level in Beijing on more than one occasion, is in favor of reducing nuclear and conventional armaments and achieving total disarmament, and is against the fueling of the arms race and its extension to outer space. China condemns the intrigues and armed provocations of imperialist and reactionary forces in the Near East, Africa, and Central America.

The CPC is going through a crucial period at the moment. Intensive, complex work is being done to eliminate the consequences of the "10-year Cultural Revolution chaos" (1966-1976) in the party and the country. Large-scale tasks of economic building and improvement of the working people's well-being, as outlined by the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1986-1990), have been set and are being carried out. The targets of the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1981-1985) were reached ahead of schedule for most indicators. The average annual increase in gross industrial and agricultural production was 11 percent the last 5-year period, and it is planned to increase industrial and agricultural production by 38 percent by 1990. Agriculture has developed and is continuing to develop particularly rapidly in recent years, and there has been more than one [ne raz] record harvest. The party is working toward and aiming for a steady improvement in working people's material and cultural standards. In short, marked changes have occurred and are occurring in China's economic and social complexion. But, as the PRC press notes, many difficulties remain.

Next year the 13th CPC Congress will be held. The "party rectification" begun in 1983 by the 2d Plenum of the CPC Central Committee, 12th Convocation, is to have been completed by then. Topical tasks of party and ideological building, cadre issues, and problems of clarifying the CPC'S course and strategy are being tackled in the course of this important campaign.

In the course of "rectification," the CPC desires to increase its militacy and authority, eliminate people who have compromised the title of Communist, and ensure unity and full backing at the local level for the course elaborated by the Central Committee.

Today, on the 65th anniversary of the foundation of the CPC, Soviet Communists and all Soviet people sincerely wish Chinese Communists and the entire great Chinese people success in building socialism. All the conditions exist for the elimination of existing difficulties in Soviet-Chinese relations, strengthening the traditional friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples, and putting relations between the USSR and the PRC on the road of good-neighborliness and cooperation. This would meet the aspirations and interests of the peoples of our two states, the cause of peace and socialism, and the interests of improving the international situation as a whole and of the struggle for peace.

CHINESE MOVIES MARK CPC ANNIVERSARY

OW030053 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] A number of motion picture theaters in Moscow are showing Chinese feature and documentary films to mark the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPC and the 30th anniversary of the first Soviet-Chinese agreement on cultural cooperation. The films are being shown 1-5 July.

The documentaries include "Chinese NPC Delegation in the Soviet Union" and "Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin in Moscow". The feature films include "A Side Street," "Vagrant and Swan," and "The Rickshaw Man" based on a novel by Lao She.

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG ARRIVES IN ROMANIA

LD021547 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest July 2 TASS -- Zhao Ziyang, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Bucharest today on a friendly visit.

TIES STRENGTHENED WITH PRC ACADEMY DELEGATION

PM021025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov report: "USSR-China: Academies Restore Links"]

[Text] Beijing -- A USSR Academy of Sciences delegation has spent a week in China at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The busy and varied program included professional meetings with Chinese colleagues in different academic institutes in Beijing and Shanghai and a visit to a bioengineering experimental base. An agreement on scientific cooperation between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Science for a 5-year term and a plan for scientific cooperation between the academies in 1987-1988 were signed at the conclusion of the visit. Both sides agreed on cooperation in the sphere of natural and technical sciences and on a renewed report of scientific associates for familiarization with scientific research, exchange of experience, and a joint work on problems of mutual interest. It is also planned to organize scientific consultations and exchanges of specialized literature. The document was signed for the Soviets by Academician G.K. Skryabin, chief scientific secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, and for the Chinese by Professor Gu Yijiang, chief secretary of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Presidium. Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and O.A. Troyanovskiy, USSR ambassador to the PRC, were present at the signing ceremony.

"Our working groups worked in an atmosphere of goodwill and mutual respect," Academician G.K. Skryabin declared. "The document which was signed provides the legal basis for fruitful work. This is just the beginning of a long road and, to judge by everything, the prospects are good." The delegation of Soviet scientists was received by Fang Yi, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and member of the PRC State Council, who noted the importance of the restoration of links between the Chinese and USSR academies of sciences and expressed confidence that scientific cooperation will develop on a firm basis.

KIM HWAN LEADS DPRK DELEGATION ON MOSCOW VISIT

Met at Airport

LD021105 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- A party-and-government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), led by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, secretary of the party's Central Committee, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Soviet Government. The guests will attend the activities on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK.

At the airport the delegation was met by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and by other officials.

Among the welcoming party was Kwon Hui-kyong, the ambassador of the DPRK to the USSR.

Aliyev Addresses Reception

LD021728 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- To lessen tension in the Korean peninsula, to hold a constructive and fruitful dialogue between north and south and to create favorable real conditions for peacedul democratic reunification of Korea without outside interference would be to take a significant step towards improving the situation in Asia, Geydar Aliyev, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and a first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, said today.

He was speaking at a reception in honor of a party-and-government delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which is attending events marking the 25th anniversary of a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the DPRK.

No person capable of looking at reality without bias can fail to see, Geydar Aliyev said, that the DPRK's demand for the withdrawal from the south of the peninsula of U.S. forces, which are the principal barrier in the way of intra-Korean dialogue, is absolutely just and valid.

He said that the Soviet-Korean treaty has served for 25 years now as an important instrument for maintaining stability and security in the Far East.

"The aggravation of tension in that region," Geydar Aliyev said, "has given us shared concern." The sources of this tension, he said, are known -- the escalation of U.S. military presence, the militarization of South Korea, the forging of an aggressive axis between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul, the growth of revanchist sentiments in Japan, and attempts to block the launching of broadly-based and equal cooperation among Asian nations by way of forming closed groupings like the "Pacific community."

Geydar Aliyev stressed that the CPSU and the Soviet state actively and consistently support efforts by the DPRK for a relaxation of tension in the peninsula and a reunification of Korea on a peaceful and democratic basis.

Aliyev, Kapitonov Attend Dinner

LD022144 Moscow TASS Service in English 2000 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Moscow July 2 (TASS) -- The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government gave a dinner in honor of the DPRK party and government delegation led by Kim Hwan, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the Party's Central Committee, in the Kremlin today.

From the Soviet side, the dinner was attended by Comrades Aliyev and Kapitonov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and other officials.

Kim Hwan Addresses Dinner

LD022014 Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- The United States openly scales up the arms race in its attempts to put power pressure on socialism, Kim Hwan a member of the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee who heads the party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), said at a dinner given in its honour. The delegation arrived in the USSR to attend the activities devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Between the USSR and the DPRK.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government came up with numerous constructive proposals aimed at preserving and strengthening peace and security, and apply all efforts to put them into effect, he said. We do our justice to this and vigorously support the peace initiatives for easing tensions in the international situation as a whole, the head of the DPRK delegation said.

Present at the dinner from the Soviet side were Geydar Aliyev, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

The guest indicated that the current tense situation required of the peoples of the DPRK and the USSR continued effort in forging their cohesion on the basis of the class allied relations, and consolidating the unity of the socialist countries, the international communist movement and all people of good will.

Kim Hwan described the conclusion 25 years ago of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Between the USSR and the DPRK as an event of historic importance in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Gromyko Meets With Delegation

LD021842 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Lev Zaykov, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today had a meeting in the Kremlin with a party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Kim Hwan, a member of the Politbureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The sides exchanged opinions on ways of the further broadening of bilateral relations and laid special emphasis on the importance of the joint actions of socialist, developing and non-aligned countries, the international communist and working class movement and all the other democratic and anti-war forces in curbing the nuclear arms race and preventing the militarisation of space.

Kim Hwan noted that the USA was turning South Korea into a staging area for its nuclear missiles in the Asian Continent.

Andrey Gromyko and Lev Zaykov pointed out that the USSR was in solidarity with the policy pursued by the workers' party and by the Government of People's Korea to secure the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the reunification of the country on a peaceful and democratic basis without outside intervention.

Further Details

LD022334 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrades Gromyko and Zaykov had a meeting at the Kremlin today with a DPRK party and governmental delegation led by Kim Hwan. During the conversation both sides noted with deep satisfaction the great importance of the Soviet-Korean treaty of 1961 for the progressive development of relations between the USSR and the DPRK.

In the 25 years that the treaty has been in force, the traditional friendship of the Soviet and Korean peoples has undergone the test of time and has risen to a higher stage. There has been a considerable expansion and deepening of the cooperation between the two countries, and their interaction in socialist construction and in the international arena has become more active.

On behalf of the leadership and people of the DPRK, Kim Hwan expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Government, and the people of the USSR for their active support for the just struggle by the DPRK people to build socialism and to preserve peace in Korea.

Comrades Gromyko and Zaykov stated that, guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union will continue to do everything possible to see that Soviet-Korean friendship and cooperation grow stronger and are enriched with fresh content for the good of the peoples of the two countries.

The conversation took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding. Comrade Demichev took part in the meeting.

GROMYKO RECEIVES AFGHAN FATHERLAND FRONT GROUP

LD021925 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July TASS - We are for free and independent Afghanistan. We support the policy of non-alignment of the Afghan state. Moscow declared this more than once to Washington, London, Paris and other capitals. This was emphasized by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko during a conversation with a delegation of Afghanistan's National Fatherland Front.

The conversation was held in the Kremlin today. The Afghan delegation is staying in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The delegation is led by Chairman of the Central Council of the National Fatherland Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), member of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA Abdorrahim Hatef.

The delegation includes representatives of various socio-political and ethnic sections of Afghan society, including the Supreme Jerga of frontier tribes, the Islamic clergy.

The aims and tasks of the April Revolution fully meet the vital interests of the Afghan people, Abdorrahim Hatef said. The revolution opened to the Afghan people broad prospects of the construction of new society based on the principles of social justice, democracy and progress. But the Afghan people has to solve historic tasks of construction in complex international conditions, when a democratic country has become the target of an imperialist conspiracy. Imperialism and international reaction led by the USA have been crudely interfering for several years now in internal affairs of a sovereignty country [as received]. The United States and its mercenaries set up counter-revolutionary gangs and render every military and financial assistance to them, are doing everything to perpetuate a tense situation within Afghanistan and around it.

Andrey Gromyko condemned resolutely the undeclared war against Afghanistan and declared that the Soviet Union supports and will continue supporting the efforts of the Afghan people aimed at the protection of the country's sovereignty, at the consolidation of the gains of the April Revolution. The wish was expressed that the struggle of the National Fatherland Front be spread in every way, so that new forces be drawn into it, which, regardless of ideological views and religious creed, would like to see Afghanistan free and prosperous.

On behalf of the delegation and the entire Afghan people, Abdorrahim Hatef expressed cordial gratitude to the Soviet people for fraternal assistance to the peaceful work of the Afghan people, for the support for its struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and internal reaction.

COMMENTARY, SPEECHES MARK 10TH PZPR CONGRESS

PRAVDA Assesses Scene

PM020916 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 86 First Editon p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents B. Averchenko and O. Losoto: "Polish Communists' forum"]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jun -- Warsaw is clothed in festive, ceremonial attire. The 10th PZPR Congress opens here today. The congress delegates have traveled to the capital from different ends of the Republic, from all 49 voivodships. Emissaries from fraternal communist and workers parties, revolutionary democratic and liberation organizations, and movements from many countries have arrived in Warsaw.

The CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee, arrives in Warsaw this evening. Our parties and peoples are linked by profound feelings of friendship and mutual respect and by close all-around cooperation. These fraternal relations based on the princples of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have stood the test of time and are continuing to strengthen and deepen.

Today universal attention is riveted on Warsaw, on the 10th PZPR Congress. It is known that in the early eighties People's Poland and the Polish working people's vanguard -- the PZPR -- lived through particularly fierce attacks by Western propaganda, subversive centers, and internal counterrevolution, which tried to wrest Poland from the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact. The PZPR and the Polish working people withstood hard trails and defended socialism's gains in their country.

The increased confidence in the Communists' party on the part of the people's masses is convincingly indicated by the desire of workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia to worthily mark the 10th PZPR Congress. Newspapers, radio, and television report every day on the fulfillment of socialist pledges in honor of the party forum by labor collectives.

The preparations for the party forum and the competition launched in its honor have helped to improve work at many enterprises, on state farms, and in cooperatives. The country has established a confident work pace. This is confirmed by the Main Statistical Administration report on the results of national economic plan fulfillment during the past 5 months. The chief plan targets relating to industrial production growth were successfully implemented and overfulfilled. Since the beginning of the year the volume of industrial output sold increased 5.4 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

On the eve of the party forum in Warsaw we visited a number of plants and scientific and cultural establishments. Speaking of their affairs and schemes, our interlocutors invariably pointed to the beneficial influence of the 27th CPSU Congress on the life of the PZPR and the entire country.

"The decisions and materials of the Soviet Communists' Forum," Jerzy Janicki, member of the PZPR Central Committee, delegate to the 10th party congress, and deputy director of Warsaw's Ursus Tractor Plant, told us, "are having a strong impact on all aspects of our activity and have been adopted by the party organization. We too are following a policy of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and making better use of the opportunities provided by socialism."

Substantial changes have occurred in the Polish Communist Party recently. Since July 1981 it has shrunk by more than 800,000 members, and there are now 2,125,000 Communists. Increased demands on the title of party member, the swelling of the party's ranks with the best representatives of the working class, extensive discussions with Communists, and also a number of other measures have helped to overcome weakness in party organizations' activity, to restore discipline, and to enhance the activeness of the party masses. An influx of fresh forces into the party began in 1985. Some 63,000 candidate party members have been admitted to its ranks, of whom 51.5 percent are workers and peasants.

The PZPR has achieved the strengthening of ideological, political, and organizational unity and an improvement in its class makeup. This is undoubtedly an important achievement with which the party is coming to its 10th congress, our interlocutors pointed out. The chief difficulties caused by the sociopolitical and economic crisis of the early eighties have been overcome in the country under the party's leadership. Relying on Marxist-Leninist teaching, the PZPR has consistently resolved many new questions facing it under the changed internal and external conditions. Its ties with the working class have been strengthened. Socialist democracy has been improved and deepened.

The holding of extensive consultations on urgent questions of social life and the country's development has become the practice. Such important projects as the new statute on elections to people's councils and the Sejm, forms of reviving the trade union movement and altering prices, and the basic guidelines for national economic plans have been submitted for general discussion. The role of organizer and coordinator of public control of the state apparatus is successfully fulfilled by the worker-peasant inspectorate that has been set up. Last year party organizations recommended approximately 30,000 public controllers, 75 percent of whom are workers and peasants.

The draft party program has been submitted to the 10th congress delegates for discussion and approval. It is a bold and, at the same time, a realistic document of a strategic nature, defining the prospects for completing the creation of the foundations of socialism in Poland. The program's final version has taken shape in a broad all-party and nationwide discussion. At meetings with journalists H. Bednarski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, cited the following facts: Two meetings on this subject have been held in each party organization, and more in some organizations. Approximately 1 million people have spoken. A characteristic phenomenon: Nonparty people also took an active part in the discussion -- more than 800,000 in all. These figures furnish convincing proof of the party's growing prestige and of the interest in its program and in Poland's further development along the socialist path.

"Poles pin great hopes on the 10th PZPR Congress," A. Komoszynski, congress delegate and first secretary of the party committee of the H. Cegielski Machine Plant in Poznan, said in conversation. "This was particularly noticeable in the precongress debate. People see that the party is confidently, step by step, solving urgent questions of the country's development, and they give it their support."

The PZPR Central Committee theses for the 10th congress, which outline the prospects and indicate specific tasks for socialist building on Polish soil, have elicited profound interest in Polish society. Over the next 15 years the national income in People's Poland is to increase approximately 75 percent, and labor productivity 60-70 percent. This will make it possible to increase per capita consumption approximately 50 percent. These outlines, friends point out, are underpinned by the Polish economy's actual potential.

The targets of the 3-year plan (1983-1985), whose chief aim was to overcome the crisis state of the economy, were fulfilled, so the press reports. During those years produced national income increased 15.7 percent -- 4 percent more than envisaged in the plan. There was growth in physical production in all sectors of the Polish economy. Agriculture took a step forward. Market equilibrium improved. During those 3 years per capita consumption increased 10.3 percent. The 3-year plan created the foundation for resolving the new, larger-scale socioeconomic tasks facing the country.

The party does not conceal the difficulties. It speaks of them directly, but without a sense of tragedy, with the desire and will to overcome them more quickly. The situation in housing construction remains complex. Financial debts to the West constitute a heavy burden. The working people's displeasure is aroused by the illegal excessive incomes of individual groups of the population, particularly in the private sector. Questions of environmental protection demand ever greater attention. Full use is not made of production potential: At individual enterprises there are shortages of work-hands, raw materials, semimanufactures, and spar parts, particularly imported ones. Growth in wages is still outstripping the increase in labor productivity.

Therefore, in defining the prospects for increasing consumption, the party takes into account both the growing dynamism of the upsurge of the national economy and its weaknesses and individual contradictions, as well as the continuing anti-Polish economic sanctions on the part of the United States and its allies.

The acceleration of economic growth outlined by the party envisages profound qualitative changes throughout the production sphere, the attainment of higher management efficiency, and the broad utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. The economic reform currently being implemented in the country serves to fulfill these tasks.

In outlining long-term development programs, People's Poland attaches special significance to substantially broadening its participation in the international division of labor and to deepening socialist integration. In the past period the Polish economy went through the fruitful process of its reorientation toward more profound cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. This process is being broadened and deepened. The intensification of ties with the Soviet Union occupies a leading place in it. They are built on the basis of the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland in the Period Through the Year 2000, other agreements and bilateral accords, and mutual obligations within the CEMA framework.

The 30th anniversary of the first Soviet-Polish agreement on cultural cooperation is being celebrated at this time. Pointing to its fruitfulness and importance in the matter of shaping socialist culture, TRYBUNA LUDU writes that the decisions of the upcoming 10th PZPR Congress will demand yet closer and more profound cooperation in this sphere.

Poland builds its plans for socialist creation with regard to the planet's peaceful future, the curbing of the arms race, and constructive cooperation among countries with different social systems. Polish working people actively support the Soviet peace initiatives and the program for an all-embracing system of international security advanced at the 27th CPSU Congress.

"A real possibility has now emerged to free mankind from the threat of nuclear war," Professor Jan Rychlewski, a well-known scientist and corresponding member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, said in conversation with us.

"This possibility lies in the wide range of Soviet peace initiatives which have recently complemented the proposals of the participants in the Budapest Political Consultative Committee conference aimed at lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe. The CPSU's peaceful foreign policy strategy is also expressed in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum, which evaluated highly the results of that conference. It is necessary not to wheedle for peace but to struggle for it and put forward specific proposals, as the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries do. We must be strong, and the enemy must know that socialism is not to be destroyed."

People's Poland, led by Communists, is scaling new heights in its socialist development.

Comparison of Gorbachev Speech

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 July carries in its first edition on page 1 an unattributed account of "Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's Speech" to the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw. The PRAVDA report has been compared with the Moscow Television Service Russian version published in the 1 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, revealing the following variations:

Page F 3, paragraph three, line two has in PRAVDA: "diversity" instead of "ambiguity."

Page F 5, paragraph three, line one reads in PRAVDA: a Leninist approach: "One should maximize knowledge of the facts and minimize squabbles that claim to reflect communist principle. For this one must learn modesty and respect for the business-like work of 'specialists of science and technology.' For this one must learn to carry out an efficient and careful analysis of our numerous PRACTICAL errors and to correct them gradually, but steadily."

Our parties are (rewording and supplying quotation marks)

Page F 6, paragraph one, line eight has in PRAVDA: "concrete" instead of "radical".

Page F 8, paragraph four, line five has in PRAVDA: "social revolutions" instead of "socialist revolution".

Gorbachev Presented Portrait

LD302139 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] The 10th PZPR Congress continued today. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke at the morning session.

Delegates at the congress representing the major textile center of Lodz, on behalf of all weavers of Lodz, presented Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev with a portrait of Vladimir Ilich Lenin which they had woven. Mikhail Sergeyevich cordially thanked the Polish textile workers for their present.

Messner, Siwicki Addresses

PM030810 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents B. Averchenko and O. Losoto: "Thinking About the Future"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 1 Jul -- The 10th PZPR Congress will undoubtedly assume a special place in the history of the party and the country. It is taking place during a crucial period when, after overcoming its serious sociopolitical crisis, Poland is scaling new heights of socialist creation. The congress will adopt for the first time in the PZPR's history a party program, one which outlines the prospects for progress. Socialism has put down deep roots in Polish soil, and no one will be able to extricate them, delegates stated when approving the plan for developing Poland along the socialist path.

The congress participants listened attentively to the report on the basic guidelines for the country's socioeconomic development for 1986-1990 and through 1995, which was delivered by Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. The document notes that the country will be carrying out measures to transfer the economy onto an intensification footing, strengthening favorable development trends. Modernizing the national economy and carrying out structural changes in it, speeding up the rate of growth in efficiency and economic balance, and enhancing the standards and quality of life of society are the main tasks of the current 5-year plan.

Based on real potential, it plans to ensure a growth of 16-19 percent in national income during the 5-year period. Half of the increase here must be achieved through better use of resources. The effectiveness of capital investments must become the basic criterion for their allocation. Special attention is being paid to accelerated development of modern sectors which rely on he latest scientific and technical achievements. Growth in agricultural production will be promoted by increasing the output of mineral fertilizers, tractors, and other agricultural equipment. It is intended to reclaim 700,000 hectares of land. A complex of processing enterprises is being set up to make rational use of the output of plant cultivation and livestock raising. Much has to be done to improve housing construction, trade, and the consumer services sphere.

"The Polish People's Army is selflessly and effectively serving the fatherland," Army General Florian Siwicki, Polish national defense minister, stated from the rostrum. "When at the beginning of the eighties it became clear that Poland was under threat, our Army resolutely resisted actions against the state of the people and countered the development of events for the worst. However, the threat from imperialism continues to exist."

The national defense minister expressed his conviction that reason will prevail and that peace will be maintained thanks to the might of the states belonging to the Warsaw Pact, which serves as an insuperable barrier to the enemies of socialism. We all hold dear the idea of a world without wars or weapons. The humanistic thrust of these aspirations is strikingly expressed in the Soviet plan to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of the century put forward by M.S. Gorbachev. The Polish People's Army is making an active contribution to fortifying our community's defense might by consolidating its collaboration with the Soviet Armed Forces and other fraternal armies.

Warsaw Daily Interviews Gorbachev

LD021703 Warsaw PAP in English 1517 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 2 -- "I was most impressed by the fact that our Polish friends, brothers, have overcome their difficulties. Poland is recovering. We are happy over it," Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev told Warsaw evening daily yesterday.

In an interview for the mass-circulation EXPRESS WIECZORNY daily yesterday at Warsaw's precision tools factory "Swierczewski", published today, Gorbachev said he has been greatly impressed by the PUWP congress he had attended.

He described the programme to be adopted later by the congress as a "grand national programme for all the Poles, and in all the fields: economics, social relations, domestic policy, greater democracy, culture. (It is a programme) for women, men, the young, for everyone.

"It is very important that every person, every family have clear prospects before them. And what is more, that the country, the big country, after all it has been through, could now become stronger, lay down objectives, and build its future -- in the interest of socialist Poland, the working class and the entire nation," EXPRESS quoted Gorbachev as saying.

The Soviet leader said he had invited Jaruzelski to the USSR. "He also extended an invitation for me to get better acquainted with Poland, and I will certainly avail myself of that," Gorbachev told the daily.

ANTONOV, HUNGARY'S MARJAI CHAIR JOINT COMMISSION

LD021438 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1003 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jul (TASS) -- The 35th sitting of the intergovernmental Soviet-Hungarian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation took place in Moscow from 30 June to 2 July.

The commission, guided by the principled accords reached during the meeting between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and MSZMP Central Committee General Secretary J. Kadar, approved specific measures on further expanding and intensifying the two countries' production and technical cooperation, and on raising the efficiency of economic interaction.

The commission discussed progress in developing direct links and creating joint enterprises for production of LSI integrated circuits, medical technology, and metal-working equipment, for processing textile waste, and for industrial production of corn, and set the order and time scale for completing this work. An agreement was signed on setting up a joint collective for developing systems for drawing off and utilizing excess heat from electricity stations.

The ministry proposals were adopted by the commission on intensifying economic links in a number of national economic industries, and with these aims in mind, sectoral programs for Soviet-Hungarian cooperation to the year 2000 were signed, as were agreements on produciton specialization and cooperation. A draft intergovernmental agreement was approved for cooperation in expanding the Paks AES in Hungary, and also for further improving servicing of mutually supplied machinery and equipment.

The USSR delegation was led by A.K. Antonov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and the Hungarian delegation by J. Marjai, Hungarian Council of Ministers deputy premier.

The commission's session was held in an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation and mutual understanding.

ROMANIAN PLENUM, CEAUSESCU REMARKS REPORTED

PM010943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Development Tasks Discussed"]

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Jun -- A routine RCP Central Committee plenum has been held here. Its participants discussed tasks connected with implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions relating to the intensive development of the economy in the 1986-1990 period and approved a draft socioeconomic program and also a draft plan for the development of agriculture, the food industry, and the timber and water industries in the current 5-year period; they also discussed a number of other issues.

RCP General Secretary N. Ceausescu stressed when addressing the plenum that the new 5-year plan has decisive significance for implementing the RCP program for the country's socioeconomic development. The plan envisages a transition to the intensive development of industry and agriculture. He drew particular attention to the development of the raw materials base and implementation of the energy program and stressed the need to improve production quality and increase labor productivity.

The Romanian leader said that in the current 5-year period Romania will develop relations with the CEMA countries and implement long-term targeted programs and the Integrated Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Through 2000. He noted that the appeal by the Warsaw Pact states to NATO members and all European countries has great significance and opens up real opportunities for the first time for simultaneously reducing nuclear weapons and beginning the substantial reduction of conventional arms.

The plenum discussed organizational issues. V. Vilcu was relieved of his duties as chairman of the RCP Central Auditing Commission and elected deputy chairman of that commission. I. Verdet was elected chairman of the Central Auditing Commission, and, in accordance with the RCP Statute, was withdrawn from the Political Executive Committee and the party Central Committee.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV THANKS GROMYKO FOR GREETINGS

LD022219 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, in a telegram addressed to Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, expressed his gratitude for the heartfelt congratulations and wishes of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on his reelection as chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Comrade Zhivkov expressed confidence that the relationship of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union will continue to develop and deepen in the interests of the well-being of our peoples, the causes of socialism, international security and peace in the whole world.

RAIMOND DISCUSSES FORTHCOMING MITTERRAND VISIT

LD021719 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Paris July 2 TASS -- The forthcoming visit of French President Francois Mitterrand to the Soviet Union will make it possible to review major international problems, including questions of arms control and disarmament and the situation in different parts of the world, Jean-Bernard Raimond, French minister of external relations, said at a meeting with journalists of the French Association of the diplomatic press here.

The minister put special emphasis on the effective progress of French-Soviet relations and stressed in this context that the Soviet Union and France were holding consultations within the framework of different international forums, including the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Touching upon bilateral trade and economic relations, he said that in the course of sessions in 1985 and 1986, the Soviet-French "Grand Commission" had reached agreements on major contracts. The minister also noted the importance of Soviet-French cooperation in science, technology and culture and called for broadening it.

The forthcoming French-Soviet summit talks in Moscow, Raimond continued, will be extremely useful both for the international situation as a whole and for the development of bilateral contacts.

The minister drew attention to continuity in French-Soviet relations, which have a long history. France has always had close relations with the Soviet Union and they have always been good despite occasional differences between the two countries, he said. These relations, in his view, are very important to the whole of Europe. The French president stands for the further development of French-Soviet dialogue and meetings between the leaders of the two countries are serving this purpose, the external relations minister continued. He also expressed the hope that Francois Mitterrand's visit to the USSR would give a fresh impetus to bilateral consultations on disarmament and help broaden French-Soviet economic and trade contacts.

ENVOY TO BONN KVITSINSKIY ON EAST-WEST ISSUES

DW030751 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG Supplement in German 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Interview with USSR Ambassador to the FRG Yuliy Kvitsinskiy by editor Udo Bergdoll; date and place not given]

[Text] SZ: Mr Ambassador, when you began your service in Bonn you noticed that relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic are not among the best. In your view what are the reasons for that, and what could be done to avoid future friction and misunderstandings?

Kvitsinskiy: The relations between our countries have been in different stages. There were times when we had intensive, and I would even say good-neighborly relations. There were times when we had difficulties. You are right, saying that our relations in recent years have not been the best. In my assessment, the international situation has considerably influenced our relations. However, let us not talk about the past, but about the present and future. It is my conviction that relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic should and can be improved.

That is not just wishful thinking, but an objective necessity that results from the fact that our states are neighbors in Europe and that we share many things in history, culture, and tradition, and that on the basis of those common issues we must take steps to improve our relations and to give them a new dynamism, because we live in the same house. The house is called Europe, and it is in our common interest to shape matters in Europe in such a way that they meet our interests, the interests of peace and a secure future, and the interests of the present and future generations. A reliable basis exists for that. This base was laid with the conclusion of the Moscow Treaty. That basis can be expanded. I must say, the Federal Republic offers a broad and rewarding field of activities for a Soviet ambassador.

SZ: You talked about a "new quality" of relations. What could be the prime mover? In what field could our relations improve? Where do you see opportunities?

Kvitsinskiy: I see opportunities wherever there is a will, a conviction, and a promising orientation. Concretely, I would say there are broad opportunities of cooperation in particular in the field of security, which have not yet been fully utilized. There are problems of European and international security that can only be resolved with the active cooperation of the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union. For whatever reasons, those opportunities have not been fully utilized; however, they do exist. They exist, for example, in the field of conventional disarmament, in the field of intermediate-range weapons, and in the field of chemical weapons. There is a wide range of opportunities regarding confidence-building measures in Europe, where both of us -- the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union -- can actively do something. I think that would not only do our two countries good, but it would serve all of Europe and the development of the international situation. We may say that during the periods of time when our political relations were developing intensively and well, the specific weight of the Federal Republic's policy logically was growing.

SZ: Is it not growing now?

Kvitsinskiy: I would say it would be advantageous if the specific weight continued to grow. When I am talking about the new quality, I can also talk about the objective necessity of shaping our relations in the economic, scientific-technological, and cultural sectors in such a way that they assume new dimensions and that new forms are tried and are then fully utilized. That results from the fact that the structures of our cooperation in those fields possibly no longer fully meet the requirements of the present time and the coming years. It is necessary to have imagination, courage, and consistency to provide for the future and to bring about a state of affairs where both sides could set an example by reshaping the relations between a socialist and a capitalist country. That is now necessary. It is necessary because we all are grown up now. That also holds true for our economic relations.

SZ: Mr Ambassador, you said that international relations have an influence on German-Soviet relations. Could you give an assessment of the present state of the Soviet-U.S. arms control negotiations in Geneva, and in particular, of the charge made by Washington that the USSR delegation so far has not introduced the disarmament proposals submitted by General Secretary Gorbachev into the negotiations and has not defined them concretely?

Kvitsinskiy: I was in Geneva for 4 years as chief negotiator, first on intermediate-range weapons and then on space weapons. I do not share the view that our delegations have not introduced the disarmament proposals submitted by General Secretary Gorbachev into the negotiations. I think I may say that is much rather a propagandistic-tactical trick by the Western media in an attempt to cover up the fact that in reality the U.S. side has always failed to present realistic proposals in Geneva. For example, I know of no proposal or draft agreement by the United States, which could or would allow us to resolve the problem of the arms race in space.

Such proposals just do not exist, even though in January 1985 and then during the summit meeting it was expressly agreed that the problem would be resolved during the negotiations. So there are political statements by the U.S. side, but no proposals and no contributions to the subject matter of the negotiations.

As you know, we have proposals on how to resolve the problem as a whole or -- if the Western side is not ready to resolve the problem as such -- step by step. We have submitted those proposals and they constitute a concrete translation of Mikhail Gorbachev's political initiatives into the language of the negotiations. The point is that the U.S. side does not want to prevent the arms race in space. It is trying to give a new interpretation to the respective accords, saying that an arms race in space can be prevented if both sides do the same thing simultaneously. But that is not a disarmament strategy, is it? It is a strategy of intensified armament. Because it is a strategy of intensified armament, we cannot accept it. Let us take another problem, the problem of the open laboratory, for example, the well-known U.S. initiative to open all space laboratories, which would allow effective verification and would help resolve the problem of avoiding the race in space. We have agreed to that. We have said, okay, all laboratories, including the West German laboratories that fall under the SDI agreement for the purpose of the ban on offensive weapons in space. At that point, they suddenly said that they had not meant it that way. What was meant was the possibility of opening one laboratory on either side as a confidence-building measure and then continuing armament. I could go on like that. Do you remember that we were all told that the problem of nuclear test bans was depending on effective verification? We agreed to on-site inspections, with the result that we were told: Sorry, it was not meant that way. We cannot stop testing our nuclear weapons because we need nuclear weapons. Regrettably, the Americans act according to the motto: First you bluff, and hope you are not caught empty-handed.

SZ: Some observers of the Geneva negotiations consider a separate agreement on intermediate-range weapons in Europe possible. Do you share that view?

Kvitsinskiy: I always share my government's view, and the view is and remains that an agreement on intermediate-range weapons -- more precisely intermediate-range missiles -- in Europe is important per se, and that such an agreement can be concluded without linking it to space and strategic weapons, because it is an urgent concern, and because you have to begin somewhere to get the cow off the ice. We also acted accordingly. We put a corresponding draft agreement on the table in Geneva on 15 May. We are ready to negotiate on that agreement. It has been drawn up in detail, and if the agreement were to materialize, roughly 700 means of delivery and over 1,000 warheads -- the most modern means of delivery and warheads -- would be reduced. That is a unique chance for Europe and the world. If that chance is missed, it will be another example of the policy of lost opportunities.

SZ: Could the U.S. announcement to discontinue, under certain circumstances, adherence to the SALT II agreement of 1979 that was not ratified but has been observed by the two signatories, lead to jeopardizing the arms control negotiations in general?

Kvitsinskiy: The announcement that they will throw SALT II overboard does not come out of the blue. We warned about it long ago. Ever since this administration has been in office, the United States has managed, in 5 years, to conclude not one nuclear arms reduction agreement, not even a tiny agreement. However, it has consistently launched a campaign to mislead the international public by saying that the Soviet Union constantly violates existing agreements. Not a word is said about that. However, they have prepared themselves and others psychologically for the moment when the treaty hinders the U.S. nuclear programs so that at that point they can withdraw from the obligations of the treaty.

It seems to me that Washington believes that this moment has now come. They are about to test the second ICBM Minuteman. That would constitute a violation of the treaty. They also are about to commission new Trident submarines, and that will inevitably face them with the alternative of either scrapping or dismantling submarines of the older generation or transgress agreed limits. They will be faced with a similar alternative regarding the Air Force and strategic bombers. In that respect they have already said that they do not intend to adhere to the limits. As soon as they cease to adhere to the limits, the Soviet Union will feel it is freed from the obligations it has strictly observed until now. Naturally, such development will not have a positive influence on arms control negotiations, as you say. We have to realize that dropping the ultimate limits in evitably leads to an intensified arms race. It is much more difficult to reach agreement under circumstances where everyone intensifies armament as he likes.

SZ: Would that also entail consequences for Soviet-U.S. relations in general particularly for the planned second summit meeting between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan?

Kvitsinskiy: Naturally, of course. That is an entirely opposite direction. They are in agreement that they want a summit meeting, not because of the summit meeting as such, but because they want to agree on something that is apt to strengthen peace and promote the relations and confidence between the two states. Such a way of acting that involves throwing the ultimate restrictions of the arms race overboard, naturally is not conducive to holding a summit meeting.

SZ: Mr Ambassador, in your view why are the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of forces in Europe stagnating? What role does the so-called "data issue" and the "geographical asymmetry" play, do you think?

Kvitsinskiy: That is a problem that requires a lenghty explanation. I took part in the opening of those negotiations in 1973. I also could console myself with the fact that the only document that has been agreed upon during the Vienna negotiations came about at that time. It is the document that defined the central European zone as well as the direct particpants and the participants with special status. Simplifying matters, I would characterize the situation in Vienna as follows: Regrettably, the negotiations that are called negotiations on force reductions have been turned into negotiations on the so-called data problem. Just look at the present situation. Negotiations in Vienna had begun with the intention of considerably reducing troops and equipment of both sides. They there was some resistance by the West, including the Federal Republic. Later on, the U.S. and Soviet troops were separated from the total number of forces in that area. From that resulted two stages of reduction: At the initial stage, the Soviet and U.S. units were to be reduced. At the second stage, the one that concerns all the others and will start God knows when, something else would have to be done. Until now, we do not know what. That pattern then developed into a reduction that involves a few thousand U.S. troops and over 10,000 Soviet troops. The whole thing amounts to a reduction of no more than 0.1 percent. Because of that ridiculous reduction the West has now tried to enforce 30 on-site inspections every year, up to an including the number of batallons. A disproportion is evident.

They are negotiations on on-site inspections with nonreductions rather than on reductions involving inspections which serve reductions. That is not a normal state of affairs. I am not saying that the Vienna negotiations should be discontinued. We should be discontinued. We should continue to try and find solutions, because the reduction of troops in central Europe is very important. I want to stress that force reductions in central Europe are very important. I want to stress that the proposals that have been addressed to the NATO states in the form of an appeal by all Warsaw Pact member-states could show a way out of the situation and could constitue an impetus for resolving the entire problem of convertional reductions.

A new approach is necessary because we have returned to the question of a real physical reduction of large numbers of forces. In the first 1 or 2 years it will be 100,000 or 150,000 troops on both sides -- if everything works well -- with half a million being reduced on each side. Those are quite remarkable figures that will bring about a change in the military and political situation. It constitutes a change that does not affect the stability of the situation. It is a new approach to the matter to involve nuclear weapons in the reduction, weapons belonging to the equipment of the respective military units. These weapons will then be destroyed. These are tactical weapons, something that has been always considered as very important in the FRG. I want to stress that it will not be merely a matter of reducing troops in Europe. The participants in such a meeting should agree that their troops will not be reinforced outside the reduction zone, that the withdrawn units will be demobilized, and that their equipment will be either destroyed or withdrawn to the national territory. There are also new proposals on on the spot verifications and inspections, wherever that seems necessary.

So there is a possibility to ban space weapons. There is a possibility to curtail strategic weapons to a great extent. There is a possibility of banning intermediate-range weapons from Europe and scrap them, not only in Europe but also in half of Siberia. There is a real possibility to gain understanding on a complete ban of chemical weapons. Now all this is being complemented by a comprehensive offer in the field of conventional weapons. It demonstrates that the program outlined by Mr Gorbachev on 15 January is vital and dynamic, that we continue to pursue, complete, and develop the program with a view to the development of the situation and the requests of our partners in order to move toward the goal. The goal should be a safe world without any kind of mass destruction weapons and with a decisive reduction of conventional armed forces. That is the military-strategic demand of our epoch. It is the dictate of our time so that the available means can be used for the solution of tasks that face all mankind: utilization of space, environmental protection, combatting famine and need in developing countries, utilization of the oceans of the world, and so on. On the basis of reality, so to speak, the concentration of all material and spiritual possibilities on common goals is needed. The goals are so great and so important for our existence and our survival that they can be solved together. This is the ideology of the 27th CPSU Congress as outlined in Mr Gorbachev's Political Report. It is the ideology and the philosophy supported by this statesman's feeling of high responsibility for the further development of human civilization. There is no higher value than peace. Everything must be done to preserve peace and to give mankind a safe and productive future.

ITALIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION OPENS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD021248 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- The results of and prospects for economic cooperation between the USSR and Italy, in particular the progress of the implementation of agreements in the field, are being discussed at the 15th session of the Mixed Soviet-Italian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, which opened in Moscow today.

The Soviet delegation is led by Nikolay Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR. The Italian delegation is headed by Bruno Corti, deputy foreign minister of Italy.

Speaking at the opening session, they stressed a shared interest in broadening and improving various forms of economic relations.

NICARAGUA'S ARCE ON AID INCREASE TO CONTRAS

LD021909 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Managua July 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports:

The Nicaraguan people should employ the military, political and judicial means at its disposal to defend the revolution against the mounting United States' aggression, Bayardo Arce, deputy coordinator of the executive commission of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, told a press conference for foreign journalists.

The decision of the U.S. congress to release 100 million dollars to Somocista gangs opens up a qualitatively new stage in the escalation of U.S. imperialism's criminal war, he said. Alongside boosting official military aid to the Contras, Washington intends to hand over to the mercenaries through the Central Intelligence Agency around 400 million dollars for financing their terrorists actions, Arce indicated.

The Reagan administration also plans to set aside 300 million dollars for bribing Central American regimes with a view to making them direct accomplices of its interventionist designs. In other words, the United States has allocated already now over 900 million dollars for subversive activity against Nicaragua. Meanwhile, the Washington administration does not conceal that the case in point is just the first round of the aggression.

The move to involve the U.S. executive and legislative authorities in extending military aid to the Contras ultimately leads to U.S. troops' intervention against Nicaragua, Arce said. He informed those attending the press conference that the current regular session of the Sandinist assembly in Managua dicusses economic measures meant to defend the country against acts of sabotage and subversion by CIA mercenaries and also against imperialist blockade.

NICARAGUA PROTESTS U.S. ACTIONS IN UN LETTER

LD021310 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] New York July 1 TASS -- The U.S. congress took a dangerous road that leads to the dragging out and aggravating of the conflict in Central America, to new acts of violence, to the erosion of security and stability in Central America and entire Latin America. This was pointed out in a letter to the United Nations secretary general by Nicaragua's ambassador to the United Nations Nora Astorga. She noted that the endorsement by the House of Representatives of new appropriations for mercenaries shows the United States unwillingness to observe international law and indicates that the USA conducts the policy of state terrorism. The U.S. government must immediately stop the aggression against Nicaragua in all its forms, should resume a bilateral dialogue, stop blocking the Contadora process and respect international law, says the letter circulated as an official document of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council.

SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES U.S. NICARAGUA POLICY

LD021312 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] New York July 1 TASS -- At the request of Nicaragua the U.N. Security Council today opens a debate on the U.S. aggressive policy towards that country. The international community strongly opposes the undeclared war launched by the United States on the Nicaraguan revolution.

The recent decision by the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress to approve 100 million dollars in military aid to the anti-Nicaraguan forces was denounced by the coordinating bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, the foreign ministers of the Contadora group who are engaged in the quest for a political settlement of the Central American problems, and the majority of the U.N. member states.

'COUNTER REVOLUTIONARY' GROUPS INVADE NICARAGUA

LD030619 Moscow TASS in English 0526 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Managua July 3 TASS -- Armed gangs of the Central Intelligence Agency's mercenaries from the counter-revoulutionary Kisan and Misurasata organizations have intruded into Nicaragua from Honduran and Costa Rican territories.

According to the republic's interior ministry, the counter-revolutionaries carried out a series of attacks on military and civilian targets in Zelaya Department in a bid to thwart the process of peace talks between the Revolutionary government and the Indian tribes in that zone.

The intrusion of the counter-revolutionary forces in Zelaya Department, said the Interior Ministry statement , was a direct consequence of the U.S. congress decision to allocate millions of dollars more for the Somozista cutthroats, including about ten million dollars for the Kisan and Misurasta organizations.

The mercenaries wanted to establish on the Atlantic Coast an atmosphere of terror and instability so as to hinder the celebration of the 7th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinista People's revolution.

At present, the statement said, the mercenaries were concentrating their forces in preparation for new terrorist acts against the population living on the country's Atlantic Coast. The criminal designs provided for an assault on the Nicaraguan port of Cebezas and attacks against Indian units which concluded truce agreements with the government.

The interior ministry statement expressed the Nicaraguan Government's readiness to conduct a constructive dialogue with the Indian organizations who were sincerely striving towards peaceful settlement. At the same time, the revolutionary government intended to act resolutely against the armed groups bent on breaking the ceasefire agreement, the statement concluded.

FURTHER ON 8TH WRITERS UNION CONGRESS IN MOSCOW

Text of Resolution

PM021007 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Jul 86 p 1

["Congress Resolution" -- LITERATURNAYA GAZETA headline]

[Text] The 8th USSR Writers Union Congress has met at a time when our country is living through a crucial stage in its history. The strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development, elaborated by the 27th party congress, has received the unanimous support of the Soviet people and has galvanized all spheres -- the political, economic, and spiritual.

By means of its own example, the party offers a lesson in principledness and truth, calls for active participation in the struggle for a new qualitative state of society, and expresses profound faith that the moral force of Soviet Literature will also manifest itself vividly in this cleansing and essentially revolutionary work. It was emphasized at the party congress and later at CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's meeting with writers that literary workers could play a considerable role in the implementation of the psychological and moral reorientation and the struggle against negative phenomena.

The 8th congress of the country's writers, representing mulinational Soviet literature, unanimously and wholly supprots the general line set by the 27th CPSU Congress and believes that the USSR Writers Union, just like all other detachments of the artistic intelligentsia, is capable of augmenting its contribution to the creative potential of socialism.

The businesslike and sharply critical discussion that took place at the congress on topical problems concerning the literary process, the writer's responsibility and position in the reorientation of public awareness, the galvanization of the "human factor," and the representaion of the new phenomena being engendered by our reality was in line with the demands of the time.

The congress notes that, by means of the best works created in recent times, Soviet literature has fittingly lived up to its lofty purpose of being in the front line of the struggle for people's hearts and minds and has helped to develop social energy and civic activeness and to affirm lofty moral ideals and norms and feelings of patriotism and Soviet internationalism. The best novels, short stories, plays, poems, and works by publicists, critics, and specialists in the study of literature have offered readers real lessons in truth. They are distingushed by a profound study of the people's life, ennoblement of the fighting man, the man of energetic actions and clear conscience, and realistic analysis of the historical past. There has been a frutiful continuation of the further artistic study of the Soviet people's heroic exploits in the Great Patriotic War. The generation of young writers now inheriting the Soviet classical traditions is confidently playing its part.

The congress declares that the main attention today must be focused on concern to ensure that literature develops on a scale equal to that of the renewal that is underway in the country. Priority must be given to creative quest backed by the desire for truthful and dialectical analysis of the deep-seated phenomena of our reality, to the ennoblement of all that is truly heroic and the debunking of all that is spiritually bankrupt.

Barriers must be erected more actively to block the way to superficiality, timeserving, and hackwork -- everything that thrives in the soil of compromises of an artist's conscience and generates a stream of works that are superficial, trivial, and inferior both ideologically and artistically. In contrast with real artistic creativity, anodyne and colorless works are in themselves phenomena of stagnation.

There is every justification for calling for resolute eradication of serious shortcomings in literary criticism -- a sphere where ostentation, indifference, and sycophancy have grown deep roots. The ideological and artistic quality and the future of literature depend on the active development of the restructuring process in criticism and in the editorial collegiums of publishing houses and journals.

The new tasks demand qualitative changes in the style of organizational and political work by leading organs of the USSR Writers Union, the republic creative unions, and all writers organizations. They are called upon to show greater concern for establishing in the literary environment a climate of confidence and open discussion of urgent questions of literary life and to overcome inertia, bureaucracy, and formalism. Matters must be organized so that the shaping of public opinion about authors and works and decisionmaking about awards, prizes, and other forms of incentive take place not behind closed doors but publicly, on a broad democratic basis, and really according to merit.

The responsibility assigned by history itself to Soviet literary workers is growing today.

This demands unswerving commitment from everyone in affirming the principles of party-mindedness and popular spirit in artistic creativity and constant and extensive work to enhance professional skills. Only thus will it be possible to make gains and discoveries capable of augmenting the treasury of the spiritual culture of our multinational Soviet state.

Having heard and discussed the report "Let Us Never Cut Ourselves Off From the Concerns of the Contemporary World and the Life of Our People" by Comrade G.M. Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, the 8th USSR Writers Union Congress resolves:

1. To approve the activity of the USSR Writers Union during the period under review. To accept the work by its Board as satisfactory.

2. The USSR Writers Union Board and the leading organs of all writers organizations must focus their attention mainly on the practical implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress stipulations and conclusions concerning the crucial role of literature and art in the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and in the struggle for society's moral health. The paramount task must be to establish within the creative union an atmosphere which contributes to the development of a literature that affirms the truth of life and ennobles the man who is boldly shouldering the burden of the time.

3. The most important avenue for activity by writers organizations and their leading organs must be the implementation of specific measures to establish a spirit of lofty principle and objectivity and accurate evaluation in literary and artistic criticism. It is necessary to considerably boost the influence of the literary press on quality standards, to make broader use of the writing community's opinion in the assessment of works, and to oppose vacuous or complimentary critical publications and unjustified, excessive praise.

4. The necessary work must be done to improve the forms and methods of educating young literary workers and to introduce stricter criteria for the admission of new members to the USSR Writers Union.

The USSR Writers Union Board must study the question and take the necessary steps to further improve the work of the A.M. Gorkiy Institute of Literature.

5. The USSR Writers Union Board is instructed to sum up the proposals for a new edition of the rules of the country's Writers Union and to discuss the relevant question at a plenum of the board.

6. The USSR Writers Union Board is ordered to analyze in depth the proposals and observations made by congress delegates and in the reports by the USSR Writers Union Board and Auditing Commission and to approve and implement measures for their implementation within the time limits set.

The 8th USSR Writers Union Congress calls on all Soviet literary workers to work actively, to the full extent of their talents and civic responsibility, to make a fitting contribution tothe imlementation of the program goals set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Voznesenskiy Speech

PM021339 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Jul 86 p 6

["Abbreviated version" of the speech delivered by Andrey Voznesenskiy during the 26-27 June debate at the 8th USSR Writers Congress]

[Text] I see in the auditorium the flower of our literature, the best writers of Moscow, Tbilisi, Alma-Ata. But it seems to me that our congress would be broader, brighter, and more diverse if Bella Akhmadulina, Bulat Okudzhava, Yuriy Chernichenko, Vyacheslav Kondratyev, David Samoylov, and Arseniy Tarkovskiy, our most precious poet, were in the auditorium. The Strugatskiy brothers are not here, the satirists Arkanov, Gorin, and Zhvanetskiy are not here. The plays "We, The Undersigned" ["My, Nizhpodpisavshiyesya"] and "The Prize" ["Premiya"] were the first swallows heralding the start of our reorientation, but their authors are not on the list of delegates. Roshchin is not here, Ruslan Kireyev is not here, and many more... After the report of the auditing commission, the question arises -- did the elective principle truly prevail in the Moscow Writers Organization, which is led by F. Kuznetsov? How can it have done so? I believe the Moscow Writers' Organization has always been the pride of our literature, and today it consists of the most honorable people, but one way or another our congress is impoverished. Platonov said: "Without me, the people are incomplete!" I think that without these writers our literature is incomplete.

I wish to speak about the literary climate. How we lack generosity toward talent other than our own! I believe we have had enough of infighting, squabbling, and factionalism; we have a sacred cause -- literature, that unites us. Our congress is taking place at a difficult time, with the Chernobyl disaster hanging over the country. Among the many "to be or not to be" questions now facing mankind is this one: Is it to be or not to be for literature in general -- that is, for the cause we serve, to which we devote our lives. Through the will of fate, ours is perhaps almost the last country of readers in the world. Only we publish Anna Akhmatova in an edition of 300,000, while in Latvia -- a republic with a population of more than 2 million -- the poems of Peters and Zigedonis have print runs of 33,000 copies.

Spiritual aridity besets culture. People here have spoken passionately about the crime of diverting the northern rivers and the devastation of nature. My father was a hydro-engineer and taught me to fight against this senseless project and for the purity of the waters, for Baykal.

But now culture has become so twisted that it is running dry like the rivers! I am talking about a painful topic -- the death of the spirit, the ecology of culture. Our indifference destroys the past just as they destroyed the Sukharev Tower. Indifference disfigures the present -- how uniformly faceless are the new districts of Moscow, Tbilisi, Tashkent! And what is even more terrible - -- sometimes we destroy the future.

You have all traveled along Kutuzovskiy Prospekt, past the demolished Poklonnaya Hill and the uprooted old park. They are building the monument to Victory there. It is costing tens of millions of rubles. When they built the Church of Christ the Saviour in honor of the victory over Napoleon, all the people gave donations toward the building, and Herzen admired the design. But we are amazingly indifferent. We did a day's voluntary work, but it is all the same to us what they build, as if Mowcow did not belong to us. And now -- following the new trends -- the design has been put on display near the Kremlin Bridge, for discussion. Go and see! I went yesterday. The design is for an ugly column 70 meters high, that is, the height of a 30-story block. It is one of the most depressing, uninspired monuments in the world... Moreover even red granite will look black in silhouette, and everyone approaching Moscow will be threatened by this huge black sign. What a horror...

But let's get back to literature. Why do readers turn aside from certain books? There are many reasons. But the most important is that the people want openness. They know the truth about the monstrous forces of evil, lawlessness, corruption, extortion, deception, and duplicity. They fight against those evils in their lives, they see an unfair distribution of benefits, and they are palmed off with timid books smoothed out by editors, not "Dead Souls" but vaudevilles.

Alas, only an isolated few of us sounded the alarm about the monstrousness of these crimes. And now the main enemy within our society is bureaucracy, which hampers restructuring, everything new; it is stagnation, the old way of thinking, which, alas, has not surrendered.

Nowadays there are fewer and fewer lacunae in culture. For a long time people wondered whether or not to make public the works of Gumilev -- would it start something? Our readers have matured enough to read everything. But not only have we no decent edition of Avvakum, the "first Russian avant-gardist," we do not have academic collections of Mayakovskiy or Yesenin. It is time to publish Zamyatin and Khodasevich, it is time to publish the complete Akhmatova and the complete Pasternak. Who better than the Writers Union to defend masterpieces and safeguard literature's holy places?!

The other day I went back to the dacha where Pasternak lived. A depressing picture. The genius of 20th century poetry has not even been left the study in which he worked. My opinion has not changed -- this sacred house should become a Pasternak museum. The Ministry of Culture's literature museum is now in charge there. Writers should take this matter into their own hands.

Who better than the Writers Union to defend writers' honor? Akhmatova and Zoshchenko are now widely published. They are classics. I think the well known unobjective assessments of them should be withdrawn, as was the case with the opera "Great Friendship" ["Velikaya Druzhba"].

I would like an authoritative commission to be created, made up of respected writers who would help unpublished writers, those who have for a long time been unable to get their work published. There are many of them.

After all, sometimes a writer spends 10 percent of his life writing a book and 90 percent trying to get it published. That even happens to well known masters. As for young people! For instance, the young poet S. Solovyev's book, which was recommended by B. Oleynik, L. Vysheslavskiy, and I. Drach and consists of works already published in the periodical press, has been at the publishing house, headed by a council of five to seven well known masters, such people as the conscience of our intelligentsia Academician D.S. Likhachev, Ch. Aytmatov, V. Bykov, D. Granin, S. Zalygin, V. Rasputin. The reader trusts them. In no time the books would be sold out and the desks freed.

Several times at our congress the question has been raised of respect for the mighty literature created in the republics. This means it is a sore point! The true intellectual still takes as his motto Dostoyevskiy's words: "Not in hostility... but in friendship, with total love, we have taken to our hearts the geniuses of other nations... without regarding tribal distinctions as predominant..."

Nobody must think that everything has changed and been resolved. Our fatherland could be in danger even now, unless the new way of thinking is victorious. I repeat: Our main enemy within is not the hard-hitting book, but the monster of bureaucracy and the inertia of the old way of thinking which hampers the new.

Everyone must fight against it. Our country has the foremen to supervise the work of the spirit, some of them are in this room.

Address by Chakovskiy

PM021154 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Jul 86 p 3

["Abbreviated version" of the Aleksandr Chakovskiy speech in the 26-27 June debate at the USSR Writers Congress]

[Text] More than a year ago, when addressing a combined plenum of the creative unions here in the Kremlin, I said that our party, its Central Committee, and our government had sensed and divined our people's longing and done everything to ensure that Victory Day -- a jubilee that is sacred for us all -- was a truly historic celebration for eternity. I again wish to talk about this same subject: sensitivity toward the people's heart, pains, thoughts, and aspirations. The 27th party congress taught us all a lesson in truth, social justice, and resolute and implacable struggle against misappropriators, bribe-takers, tricksters, parasites, varnishers of the truth, and "self-advertisers" -- in brief, everything that impedes our life and work.

Soviet writers have absorbed the party's appeal and the commands of the times and have joined punctiliously in the difficult but so necessary work of improving the social atmosphere. Living, thinking about life, and writing about it have undoubtedly become more interesting. It is no mere coincidence that literary and creative life in the country has become appreciably more active and that our debates about the writer's place in the worker's system have become more specific, responsible, and, finally, simply more intelligent.

We have already seen works which, it seems to me, match the spirit of the times, awaken our conscience, and demand the mobilization of civic qualities on the part of the reader. I do not wish to launch into a list of names, which is the custom at writers' congresses, and so I will merely mention Valentin Raputin's "Fire" [Pozhar], Viktor Astafyev's "Sad Detective Story" [Pechalnyy Detektiv], and Vasiliy Bykov's "The Quarry" [Karyer]. These are very necessary, truthful, and modern books! And I have no doubt that they will be followed by more and more new talented works providing readers with a powerful charge of social activeness and inspiring them to make their contribution to our common cause -- the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic and spiritual development.

At the same time I am convinced that we would be mistaken to restrict the concept of truth in literature to just zeal in unmasking ills. If we did, we would be giving a one-sided and thus distorted picture of life. For there is current truth -- the truth of the moment, so to speak; the truth of the individual fact, and artistic truth in the sense that we have inherited it from the giants of Russian realism and the founders of socialist realism -- the truth of great historical generalizations transcending transient everday circumstances. This truth is always historical and social. For a writer the thirst for truth, artistic truth, is primarily a passionate affirmation of our socialist way of life.

At a sharp turning point in history it is important for us writers to soberly and realistically measure what has been achieved against what the party has planned and what the Soviet people expect of us. The time has finally come to learn how to identify not only the successes -- we have considerable experience of panegyrics here -- but also the "bottlenecks" and problems requiring urgent solution.

There is no need to repeat that for a Soviet writer there are no prohibited subjects or heroes unworthy of attention. But I am alarmed, I confess, at the pettiness of some works and the enthusiasm for deep philosophizing on petty subjects.

I often recall with bitterness Balzac's words: "There are writers who look at the greatest events through a reducing lens." I am grieved by a process that can be observed in some books, including books written by talented and experienced hands -- the process of erosion of ideals and lowering of not only purely literary but also ideological, spiritual, and moral criteria, which are verified by reality. It seems important to me to draw attention to the fact that the moral concepts of some heroes, and sometimes of their authors, have become too flexible -- I would even say elastic -- and are applied to circumstances rather than transcending them.

No matter what a book talks about -- ecological problems, the nature of family relationships, production, or the "external questions" of everyday life -- we must see the political thrust and ideological essence of every phenomenon.

It would be no bad thing if this was also remembered by literary critics, some of whom obliviously bury themselves in abstract theorizing divorced from practical life and others of whom engage in petty intergroup squabbling unworthy of Soviet men of letters and transform their comments on literature into a means for settling scores, furthering their careers, and indulging themselves. We cannot fail to be concerned by the fact that in our press -- including in the pages of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA -- disputes often surround not essential matters but details of little interest to the broad reading audience.

One of the most important features of our time is the further democratization of social life. I am convinced that this cannot fail to have an impact on literature too: on broadening the circle of heroes and focusing attention on the fate of the ordinary person, who is -- and it our duty to graphically show this -- the real master of society, creator, and builder.

When comparing wartime and peacetime it is impossible not to mention another sacred duty of the Soviet writer. The writer and peace -- this theme is unavoidable today, as is the theme of the writer and humanism. Because there is no greater demonstration of humanism that saving mankind from the threat of self-destruction!

Granin Speech

PM021540 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Jul 86 p 3

["Abbreviated version" of the Daniil Granin speech in the 26-27 June devate at the USSR Writers Congress]

[Text] Imagine, comrades, that you have been sent on a reconnaissance mission. On completing the assignment you come back and report that you counted 100 enemy tanks. "Oh, no!" you are told. "That's too many! Report that there were no more than 20. That's more pleasant." The was approximately the situation in which our literature found itself quite recently.

In the last year and a half the evil began to be revealed -- naked and, I would say, at times fearless evil with extensive connections and rights. Its scale, which we had not imagined, became discernible. The cleansing work of the party requires courage and implacability; it is continuing and will continue, and this is a great benefit of our times. We have seen a great deal that is different from this, a great deal in our books now seems timid, petty, and anodyne. Who is to blame? Our conciliationism? The pressure of half-truth? The situation in the Writers Union? There are many reasons but few justifications.

The demand for the wholeness of truth was extremely important for us all. The wholeness of truth does not apply just to the current 5-year plan period. It also relates to our immediate past, the postwar years, and the war. And Russian history. But it also relates to literature. Russian literature has accumulated treasurehouses of the works of authors of the twenties and thirties: Vasliy Andreyev, Dobychin, Oleynikov, Zamyatin, Vvedenskiy, Kuzmin -- dozens of remarkable writers who have been unjustly forgotten.

The dynamics of life compel us to give thought to not only the positive hero but also the so-called negative hero. World literature -- and Russian literature in particular -- has created a gallery of evil and flawed heroes: Rastignac and Smerdyakov, Idushka Golovlev and Iago, Klim Samgin and Tartuffe. Our antiheroes are feeble, innocuous, and slow-witted against the backdrop of these great heroes.

Yet the struggle that is getting under way today has made both feelings and characters bigger. In this duel, evil has shown itself to be much stronger and more dangerous and numerous than we thought. Why should evil adapt if it can feel comfortable where is is? We have learned a great deal about it, as we have also learned a great deal about the struggle against it -- often a heroic struggle by individuals.

It has to be acknowleged that many of our positive heroes would not be equal to such trials: Very often they are infantile and have been oversolicitously protected by editors, both paid and unpaid, living in our very midst -- protected against injustice, defeat, despair, or a tragic end. They have been deprived of serious opponents. The negative hero is our literature is not Satan, not the devil; he takes the form of minor devils, ill-doers without masks or support, solitary tricksters. And they are not so much a phenomenon as a chance occurrence. And we have reason to criticize ourselves not because of sacred exactingness, which is a commandment for every artist, but because in our own way we have participated in embellishing reality, making concessions, and vaunting achievements and have been guided not by our own conscience but by signs of approbation.

But for all this it must be said that throughout these years really significant things were being created without thought of rapid publication and success. The fate of some of these proved to be unjustifiably difficult and took years to decide. I know several talented novels written in response to the immutable demands of conscience and pain. Who should have shown interest in their years-long trials and assisted dicusssion and investigation? Who? I believe it should have been the Writers Union. Otherwise what purpose does it have? The Union did not do this. It opted out.

The 27th party congress and its decision, spirit, and thrust demand that we writers support the party's efforts and renew social life. But to actively and effectively help the party we have to restructure our work. The restructuring that is taking place today in all spheres of life also applies to our writers organization. Because -- unnatural as it may be be -- our creative union suffers a great deal, from bureaucratic ills. We have become a departmental institution. Lists of books recorded, accepted, published; average ages, trips made, reports delivered... But who needs this if the union is not concerned about the fate of an acute, controversial, and talented work? So I listened to the keynote report and looked for an answer to a question which seems most important to me: How are things to be done so that things in our union are good for talented writers but bad for time-servers?

Why is this not happening? The union has lost its creative spirit. A young writer goes into the union and what does he see? He sees that writers holding high positions enjoy literary advantages. A position and title often offer protection against objective criticism, so you have to seek a position, he reasons. He seems that the people who win out are not the ones who seek the truth or practice their skill but those who are ostentatiously active.

He becomes convinced that service of the muse allows for ostentatious activity. But can creativity be measured in awards? And how do awards match up with reader recognition? It it not a strange situation when literature is fragmented -- you get a writer well known for his activity and a writer well known for his books? The fate of a manuscript and the fate of a book are the two fates which go to make up a writers's fate. And this must be the union's prime concern.

The fate of a manuscript does not include only the extreme cases which I have mentioned. In production the technical supervision department is called on to safegurad product quality. Our technical supervision department quite often lowers and worsens the quality of our output. Nature suffers as a result of ecological ignorance. But literature also suffers and is hurt by crude ad-hoc interference by editors and publishers. It would be a good thing to be concerned with protecting manuscripts, protecting the writer's individuality which make him precious to the reader. By contrast, it is his similarity which makes him more convenient for a publisher.

One day -- a long time ago -- when the question of the editorship of a journal was being discussed, I proposed Vera Fedoronva Panova. Impossible, I was told, she is an unmanagable person. Unmanagable means having an opinion and views of your own... I was told: We have enough on our hands with Tvardovskiy! In reality we do not have enough editors like Aleksandr Trifonovich Tvardovskiy!

Our literature is like reconnaissance; it can help the party by exploring the truth, and it is to be hoped that talent with its principle-mindedness and implacability, rather than subservience and conciliationism, will be increasingly valued in our literary practice.

Our congress must become the start of the restructuring of the union, so that it does not work out that we spend 3 days talking here and then all go back to our old ways.

MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI INTERVIEWS FORMER LEADER MOLOTOV

LD020656 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0555 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jul (TASS) -- A MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI correspondent has visited Vyacheslav Molotov, USSR political figure. (From 1930 to 1941 Molotov headed the Soviet Government, then up to 1957 he was deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and, at the same time, USSR foreign minister). The road was leading us to the Zhukova dacha settlement near Moscow, the correspondent writes. At last we are standing on front of a two-story building surrounded by greenery. The owner of the house, Vyacheslav Molotov, leaning on a cane, met us in the courtyard.

When he learned that I was a journalist he said: "It is dangerous to have anything to do with you" and greeted us with a smile.

He invited us to a study where all the walls were covered with bookshelves. "Anti-Duhring" by Engels and "Quiet Flow the Don" by Sholokhov were on his desk. I noticed notes in pencil on an open page in 'Anti-Duhring'.

As though he had read my thoughts, he speaks about his daily routine (Molotov is 96). He gets up at 0630, and for 20 minutes he exercises in the open air. After breakfast he walks in the forest for about an hour, after which he reads the newspaper. A 2-hour break and then the worktable again and books, books. He devotes 6 hours to reading.

"I am up to date with all the events," says Vyacheslav Molotov. "I am inspired by the changes which are taking place in our life. It is a nuisance that age and health do not permit me to take an active part in them. The older a man gets, the more he wants to be useful to society.

"I used to be very fond of wandering in the streets of Moscow, dropping into bookshops. Even though I have a large library at home, all the same I always buy something. I have a large pension. And I can afford it. My leg has been acting up just lately, and such long walks are now too much for me. My daughter Svetlana and her husband Aleksey Nikonov help out. They are both historians.

"I do not watch television very much, but I do not miss two programs: "The World Today" and "Vremya."

"I look forward to Saturdays, when my grandchildren and their children come to visit me. Then everything comes to life. My friends don't forget me either.

"I am having a happy old age. I want to live to be 100."

BIRYUKOVA INTERVIEWED ON CPSU CC SECRETARY ROLE

LD021412 [Editorial Report] Moscow in English to North America at 2200 GMT on 28 June broadcasts a 13-minute interview with CPSU Central Committee Secretary Aleksandra Biryukova by an unidentified reporter profiling her life and responsibilities as CPSU Central Committee secretary. Biryukova speaks in Russian fading into superimposed English translation.

The interview begins with Biryukova describing the start of her working career during the Second World War when her father and all adults in the village departed for the front. She noted how the children had to assume the burden of work, and the great responsibility they felt before the nation. She disclosed that she hails from the village of Russkaya Zhuravka in the Voronezh Region.

Biruykova added: "I finished school in 1947, then studied for 5 years at the Moscow Textile Institute, and when I graduated, I worked at a Moscow cotton print plant. I was an assistant foreman, an engineer in the chemical laboratory, and an assistant steward and steward. I was offered the post of chief expert in my field in the Moscow gorkom economic council, where I worked for just over 4 years. It so happened then that one of Moscow's biggest enterprises, the Trekhgornaya Manufaktura cotton mill had the posts of director and chief engineer vacant. I was offered a choice, and chose the job of chief engineer." She said she was 32-years-old at the time, which was young for the job. She then revealed her fears of being considered just a young girl by the 80 percent female workforce, many of whom had lost husbands in the war. She was welcomed at the mill and believes her 6 years there gave her rich experience as an engineer, specialist, and public activist."

Biryukova revealed that she was elected to the mill's trade union committee during her first year there, and was elected to the national trade union council in March 1986 and left the mill which, she said, was not an easy decision. A discussion ensued on the role of trade unions in the USSR and the country's benefit system.

Biryukova and the reporter then engaged in an exchange regarding her responsibilities as CPSU Central Committee Secretary.

[Reporter] "What can you say about your present job as secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party?

[Biryukova] "My promotion to the Central Committee, first as an alternate member at the 24th party congress and then full member at the 25th, 26th, and finally 27th congresses has always been an honor. Even more than an honor and a display of the party's trust, it is a great responsibility. My election at the 27th congress to the post of Central Committee Secretary was, for me, quite unexpected. In my new capacity I will deal with problems of developing light industry, retail trade, the services, and developing the production of consumer goods. It was something like a homecoming to my profession. After all, I am a light industry engineer, an expert in textiles.

[Reporter] "What must be changed in your area following the 27th party congress?

[Biryukova] "The 27th congress has worked out the strategy and tactics of developing consumer goods output and the services industry. The production of consumer goods is to be significantly increased within the next 5 years. In the light industry and the services, however, the paramount goal is to radically improve quality and improve and extend assortment and choice. Several months have passed since the party congress, but active work is underway to translate its decision into life. A decision was recently adopted to improve the economic mechanism in the light industry. The new economic mechanism, to be inaugrated on 1 January 1987, was designed by a great many experts in the light industry, economists, and finance experts. We are certain that it will bear fruit within the next 2 or 3 years. Currently work is under way on a new economic mechanism for trade. Similar steps will be taken with regard to trade and catering services. The chief aim of the new economic mechanism is to dramatically improve the quality and range of goods to satisfy the demand of all the strata and groups of the population.

"But the economic mechanism is not the only thing that matters. What is also very important is to effect a technical retooling of the light industry and the services, and most important is to create the necessary material base to support this technical retooling. And this is precisely why the decisions of the 27th party congress envisage higher development rates for machine building and for the speedy production of new machinery and equipment meant, for one, for the consumer goods industry. This, in fact, is the main task that I am tackling in my capacity as Secretary of the party Central Committee. But don't think that I as a secretary work alone -- all the major issues of developing one or another industry, all the major proposals are dealt with by a concensus, with the broad participation of specialists. It is only then that decisions are made."

SOLOVYEV DELIVERS REPORT TO LENINGRAD OBKOM PLENUM

LD022142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] A plenum of the Leningrad Obkom was held today. It discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee June 1986 Plenum and the tasks of Leningrad party organizations to fulfil its decisions. Participants in the Leningrad Obkom plenum stressed that all sectors of the national economy in the city on the Neva and the oblast have effectively exceeded the plan targets for the first half-year. An increase in the volume of output has been achieved through an increase in labor productivity and material inputs have been reduced. The plans for purchasing agricultural produce have also been exceeded. The main task now is to consolidate what has been achieved, to raise the creative activity of the masses and the vanguard role and militancy of the party organizations. A report was delivered to the plenum by Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

SUPPRESSION OF CRITICISM RESULTS IN PUNISHMENT

LD282327 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Leningrad, June 28 TASS -- An attempt to victimise subordinates for their criticisms has cost dearly to the managers of the engineering firm "Proletarski Zavod". The managers obstructed two engineers who criticized a research carried out by the chief of one of the firm's subdivisions.

The engineers' opinion was that the research which they criticized was of no practical value. They convincingly proved the unsoundness of that research. In retaliation, the offended managers victimised them, even securing that one of the critics had to quit his job at the firm.

The Leningrad city committee of the CPSU recommended to dismiss the initiators of the victimization -- the deputy general director of the firm, and the secretary of the firm's party committee. Other officials who did not show impartiality in this conflict were strictly punished as well.

The Soviet Constitution envisages even penal punishment for the suppression of criticism and clearly defines a period of time to consider any complaint -- not more than ten days. Thereby the personal rights and freedoms of the Soviet person are guaranteed. This has been also evidenced by this case at the Leningrad firm.

MINISTER, LOCAL OFFICIALS REPRIMANDED FOR IRRESPONSIBILITY

PM301339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 86 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee: On the Incorrect Attitude of Workers at the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and Cherkassy Oblast Party Organs toward CPSU Member Comrade A.I. Chabanov"]

[Text] An investigation carried out on CPSU Central Committee instructions established the facts of the irresponsible attitude of certain leaders of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, Sosnobskiy party raykom in Cherkassy, and Cherkassy Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom toward the examination of reports on alleged violations in the registration of finished output and overreporting at the Cherkassy Specialized Manufacturing Equipment Plant, as well as persecution on these grounds of the plant's acting director CPSU member Comrade A.I. Chabanov and certain other workers.

It emerged that Comrade Chabanov, director of the All-Union Scientific Research and Design Institute of the Technology of Electrical Equipment Production (VNIITEP), was in July 1985 appointed acting director of the Cherkassy plant. In a short time he organized the production and dispatch to clients of experimental models of machine tools for the boring and milling of printing plates, machine tools that were two or three time more productive than those formerly produced.

However, the necessary engineering, technical, and organizational measures carried out at the plant and in the institute in this connection were seen by some workers as a violation of state discipline, gave rise to an unhealthy atmosphere, and were the cause of unsubstantiated complaints being sent to the ministry and to local party organs.

The Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry commission which went to the plant to investigate the reports, headed by Comrade L.P. Safronkov, deputy minister and member of the CPSU, and Comrade V. Yu. Skredenas, deputy chief of the Soyuzelektrotekhnologiya All-Union Industrial Association and member of the CPSU, adopted a superficial approach to the investigation and did not go deeply into the essence of the matter or the factors that had created the unhealthy atmosphere in the collective.

It did not take account of the fact that the experimental machine tools, included in the report on production of commodity output in 1985, were dispatched promptly to consumers and assessed highly by them. The USSR Central Statistical Administration and USSR State Committee for Standards conclusion that overreporting or violations of accountability had not taken place at the plant in connection with the production of the said machine tools was also ignored.

On the basis of the tendentious materials submitted by the commission, Minister Comrade G.P. Voronovskiy issued an order in which Comrade Chabanov was accused of misrepresentation, overreporting, flagrant violation of standards,and lack of control in the accounting of material assets. He was relieved of his post, steps were taken to recover the money, and the investigation materials were sent on to the investigating organs.

For these reasons the VNIITEP institute party organization bureau (secretary Comrade I.A. Sukhomlin) adopted a decision to expel Comrade Chabanov from the CPSU. This was done in violation of statutory requirements on the procedure for investigating personal cases and without verification of all the circumstances and of the justification for the accusations made.

Workers on the local party organs did not promptly investigate the situation which had arisen at the plant and the institute. Comrade A.A. Birko, first secretary of Sosnovskiy party raykom in Cherkassy, and Comrade Yu.G. But, second secretary of Cherkassy party obkom, despite a submission from the prosecutor's office on the lifting of the criminal case against Comrade Chabanov and on his innocence, did not prevent a prejudiced investigation of his personal case in the party organization. Moreover they committed illegal actions by banning the dispatch to the 27th CPSU Congress of a statement from a large group of VNIITEP employees on the persecution of Comrade Chabanov.

The investigation also showed that energetic measures are not being taken by the ministry and local party organs to impose order at the plant, give the necessary help in preparations for the production of up-to-date equipment, and staff the enterprise with qualified worker cadres. The measures approved by the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry for improving production and economic activity at the plant went unfulfilled because of the lack of discipline on the part of ministry apparatus workers and weak monitoring. In 1986 the plant's work has deteriorated and it is in a serious financial position.

Having examined the materials of the investigation, the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee noted the irresponsible attitude of the named workers of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, Cherkassy Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, and Cherkassy's Sosnobskiy party raykom toward the investigation of reports received from the specialized manufacturing equipment plant, and noted that the minister's order, issued on the basis of unobjective materials submitted by the commission, and the party decisions on proceedings against Comrade Chabanov and other workers at the plant and the VNIITEP institute have been rescinded.

Comrade G.P. Voronovskiy, USSR minister of the electrical equipment industry and member of the CPSU, was severely reprimanded for a superficial approach to the examination of the results of the investigation into reports and for unjustifiably relieving Comrade A.I. Chabanov of his duties as director of the institute. Note was taken of his statement that the Electrical Equipment Industry will increase the responsibility of apparatus workers for the objective, in-depth examination of the letters and appeals received and the reliability and substantiation of the materials and proposals submitted on the basis of investigations, a nd that the Cherkassy plant and the institute will be given the necessary help to improve their activity.

For the irresponsibility displayed in investigating reports from the special manufacturing equipment plant in connection with the production of experimental models of new equipment and for submitting unsubstantiated conclusions on the results of the investigation, Comrade L.P. Safronkov, USSR deputy minister of the electrical equipment industry, was severely reprimanded, and Comrade V. Yu. Skredenas, deputy chief of the Soyuzelektrotekhnologiya All-Union Industrial Association, was severely reprimanded, with an entry on his record.

For the violation of statutory requirements and prejudice in examining the personal case of CPSU member Comrade A.I. Chabanov and other Communists, Comrade I.A. Sukhomlin, secretary of the VNIITEP party bureau, was severely reprimanded, with an entry on his record.

For serious shortcomings in the leadership of the party organizations of the Cherkassy Specialized Manufacturing Equipment Plant and the VNIITEP institute, for failing to take steps to avert a conflict situation in those collectives, for a prejudiced attitude toward individual workers, and for illegal actions, Comrade A.A. Birko, first secretary of Cherkassy's Sosnovskiy Ukrainian Communist Party Raykom, was severely reprimanded with an entry on his record, and Comrade Yu.G. But, second secretary of Cherkassy Ukraninian Communist Party Obkom, was reprimanded.

SHCHERBITSKIY VISITS CHERNOBYL AES AREA

LD022307 Kiev in English to Europe 1800 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Vladimir Shcherbitskiy and the Ukrainian Prime Minister Aleksandr Lyashko have visited the area in the vicinity of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, where they were informed by the governmental commission on the work to eliminate the consequences of the accident there. In the settlements where people were evacuated to, the party and state leaders of the Ukraine were thanked for the caring attitude of the Soviet Communist Party and Government toward people in any way affected by the accident. In the talks with the construction workers the need was stressed to speed up relief work in the area, where everything is being done to eliminate the consequences of the accident. However, the decision on when people will be able to return to the 30-kilometer zone around Chernobyl, including the town itself, will be taken only when all measures are introduced to guarantee complete security for the people.

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY -- The plenum held by the Azerbaijan SSR Knowledge Society has discussed the tasks of the society's local organizations in propagating and explaining the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress. El'dar Salayev, chairman of the board of the knowledge society and president of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, opened the plenum. The speakers who addressed the meeting noted the successful work carried out by many of the society's organizations and drew attention to the lack of activity by the lecturers in fulfilling their tasks. [Summary] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 28 Jun 86 GF]

AWARD FOR KALININ INSTITUTE -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded the Kalinin State Medical Institute with the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples for the merits in training qualified specialists, developing public health care and medical science. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 1 Jul 86 LD]

SCIENTIST OUTLINES CHERNOBYL LAND REHABILITATION

LD302255 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1025 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Kiev, 30 Jun (TASS) -- TASS correspondents Vladimir Zhukovskiy and Vladimir Khrustov write:

Can the fields in the area of the Chernobyl AES where an accident occurred at the end of April be used in the future, or will they have to be taken out of circulation? Biologists and representatives of many branches of science are working now on solving these questions.

We can see two ways to solve the problems in the use of contaminated land in agriculture, says D. Grodzinskiy, the head of the Department of Biophysics and Radiobiology at the Institute of Botany of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR and corresponding member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. The first is to grow crops that are capable of "sucking up" radioactive substances from the soil. Naturally, these plants will themselves become dangerous and will need to be buried as radioactive waste. This method of cleaning up the land is not bad, but it will take a lot of time and above all requires a significante waste of material. Another method seems more rational: cultivating crops that are immune to the radioactive components now found in the Chernobyl soil.

In the area of contaminated vegetation and soil, chemical land-improvement must be carried out to ensure that radioactive substances do not get into the ground. It is important to prevent the spreading of radionuclides by turning them into a insoluble state and sinking them below the main zone of root systems. Having ceased "to play a part" they will stay there forever, until they disintegrate naturally. Technically this is done this way: The contaminated surface is treated with soluble compounds of calcium, which is something like a "carrier" of strontium. After that, artificial irrigation is carried out; also rain can be a good help. The calcium, having taken the strontium "prisoner," sinks below the tilling limit. After that, chemical compounds such as ammonium phosphate go into action, and the dangerous substances sink to a considerable depth.

Fighting the cesium is more simple. It can be more easily removed from the organism. Plants absorb its as willingly as they do potassium from corresponding fertilizers. Cesium will consolidate in the ground, provided there are many organic substances, say grass, in it. Thus, chemical land improvement makes it possible to keep radionuclides deep and will hinder their penetration into the root systems of the plants and in the end into the fodder for animals and into products.

Another variation of treatment of contaminated soil is "fertilization" with lime, dolomite flour [dolomitovaya muka] and the waste of open-hearth furnance production. The superficial layer is plowed below the cultivation level. This method is particularly fine for Chernobyl where we have soddy-podzolic, grey forest, sandy and sandy loam soils. There are few organic substances there, and radionuclides can quickly migrate.

As to the zone directly adjacent to the AES, D. Grodzinskiy goes on with his report, it is more advisable to treat it, with the aid of aircraft, with calcium compounds. This makes it possible to prevent the spread of airborne particles as well. In the other areas plants that clean up the soil can be sown without carrying out stabilization of radionuclides. Then they may be mown and buried. Lupine, for example, can serve for such phyto-deactivation.

In general, it would be advisable leave certain parcels, the least valuable ones, as fallow, to reintroduce there for some time natural vegetation that will accumulate the necessary organic material in the soil. All the better, because in these regions the soils are the poorest in the republic; this circumstance was taken into account in choosing the cite for the AES.

In the zone of enhanced radioactivity it is expedient to change the selection of agricultural crops. Plants that do not carry any danger of radionucleids must be used. For instance, rye absorbs strontium much less than wheat. In this situation, however, industrial crops that are then processed are particularly good. Thus, radionucleids are cut off when starch is derived from potatoes, and the final products are completely harmless. Flax, too, could evidently be cultivated here.

The Chernobyl soils are also wholly suitable for perennial seed grasses, such as meadow fescue, dew grass and others. Radionucleids have virtually no effect upon these.

SPECIAL UNITS MONITOR DAIRY PRODUCTION IN KIEV

LD251533 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 25 Jun 86

[L. Ilchenko report on dairy production in Kiev Oblast -- from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Machinery operators and livestock breeders of the Ivankovskiy Rayon, Kiev Oblast, are working with a sense of special responsibility. Many areas on which fodder is grown adjoin the 30 km zone of the Chernobyl AES. That is why the approach taken here to each field is a special one.

Fodder procurement workers are in a hurry to gather in grasses and store them under cover to preserve them for the winter. Both modern machinery and volunteer mowers are being used; mowers are cutting the hay on suitable land. All this work is under the strict control of special radiation monitoring units, which check the level of radiation in the green material in the feeding troughs before the herds enter the pens. More than 200 metric tons of milk alone are sent to collective farms daily.

The Ivankov Creamery has the task of processing all this milk. The creamery has found itself in a special situation although the radiation level poses no threat to the health of the population, it does, all the same, differ from the previous readings. The creamery recommended that the people should not use this milk but hand it over for reprocessing.

The workers themselves -- mechanics and fitters -- urgently instituted changes in the production process. It was necessary to abandon the production of valuable dairy products of cottage cheese, and to produce butter to the exclusion of everything else. The radiological laboratory is operation around the clock; each milk can from the collective farm and each box of cream butter that has left the production line is checked.

After first being put in refrigerators, these dairy products are then frozen for long-term storage. It is only after a second radiological chemical and biological check that the butter will find its way to the shops.

'PARASITICAL' APPROACH TO FEED PROCUREMENT RAPPED

PM301449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

[Ye. Yevgenyev "Agricultural Review": "Field Examination"]

[Excerpts] The machine operators of the Central Asian republics, the Transcaucasus, the Kuban, and the Crimea are harvesting grain. Early potatoes are being lifted in Georgia and Armenia. In other crop farming regions harvesting equipment is being adjusted, crops are being tended, and fields are being irrigated.

The efforts of many farms in Belorussia, Lithuania, Estonia, Krasnodar Kray, Leningrad, Alma-Ata, Donetsk, and a number of other oblasts are aimed at accelerating work and improving forage quality.

But there are collectives that have not yet abandoned their parasitical sentiments and build their work in the hope that if, as they put it, they themselves fail to stockpile the required amounts of forage the state will help out. That is a harmful position! Such farms are not preparing properly to harvest grasses and are failing to make harvesting equipment and feed storage capacity operational. This picture was to be observed quite recently on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Latvia and in Moscow and Vladimir Oblasts. Here conditions made it possible to rapidly launch field work. However, farms specialists and leaders have been inefficient. Harvesting equipment has been used unproductively and faulty techniques have been permitted. The situation is now being rectified.

Harvesting is progressing slowly and haltingly on many farms in Uzbekistan and Kursk, Orel, and Kokchetav Oblasts.

HARVESTING CAMPAIGN PROGRESS REVIEWED

PM301028 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agriculture Review": "The Two Sides of the Harvest"]

[Excerpts] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, as of 23 June 22.9 million hectares of sown and natural grasses had been cut in the country and 15 million metric tons of hay, 18.6 million metric tons of haylage, and 1.3 million metric tons of grass meal were procured.

Sowing in the east of the country has just recently ended. And yet already news is arriving from the south that harvesting has begun. And no longer a selective harvest but one involving increasing manpower and resources every day. Right now barley is being harvested in the North Caucasus. The Kuban region was the first to enter the barley "prelude," followed by the grain growers of Rostov Oblast.

The machine operators of the Don have gotten more than 1,200 harvesting transport complexes ready for the 1986 harvest. They are to harvest 2.6 million hectares of early cereals and pulse crops: Despite the fact that the grain ripened 10 days earlier than usual, the equipment was in the main ready. Thousands of combines and vehicles have undergone additional sealing checks.

Every day sees more harvesting units taken out into the kolhoz and sovkhoz fields of the southern Ukraine. A recent CPSU Central Committee Politburo session stressed that it is essential to ensure that all components of the agro-industrial complex are actively involved in work from the very outset of harvesting and that all the crops grown are harvested on time and supplied to the consumer in fine condition. It is important that the harvesting and procurement of grain and feed be of a high standard.

People in most regions of the country are today working with such an attitude. And while harvesting is only building up steam, haymaking is at its height. Feed procurement is under way in all our union republics. The rate is faster than last year (let us note that it was not bad even then). Some 7.6 million hectares of grass were cut during the week. This is more than in the previous week, although mowers were hindered in many places by rain. More hay and grass meal has now been procured than this time last year, amounting altogether to 13.7 million metric tons in terms of feed units.

Farmers in the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Lithuania are carrying out their work in a well-organized way, having harvested more than half of the area of green feed, and likewise in Moldavia, where almost three-fourths of the grass has been cut.

Awnings protecting feed from wind and rain are being extensively erected in the Ukraine. In Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, for example, shelters housing 400-500 metric tons are being put up on every livestock unit. There are several kinds of feed store but they all share one feature; they are designed to use the cheap, local materials available on every farm. Rayon agro-industrial associations have learned the lessons of last year when, as a result of a shortage of stores, one-fifth of the hay lost its nutritive value. It is planned to construct more than 1,000 shelters by the end of June.

Haymaking in the RSFSR is also advancing more quickly than at the same time last year. Whereas 6 million hectares were harvested then, the figure is now 7.9 million hectares. The work of feed procurement workers in the non-Chernozem Zone, especially on farms in Moscow, Bryansk, and Ryazan Oblasts, is going well. In the Volga-Vyatka Region mention should be made of the mowers of the Mordovian and Chuvash ASSRs.

Lithuanian kolkhozes and sovkhozes are working well. The dynamics are as follows: As of 9 June, 18 percent of the grass area was cut; 12 June, 30 percent; 16 June, 52 percent; and 23 June, 88 percent.

Unfortunately, concern for the rate and quality of feed procurement has not everywhere been as it should. IZVESTIYA has repeatedly noted the poor nutritive value of forage on Kirov Oblast's farms. Last year, for example, almost half the hay procured in the oblast was substandard, and in Shabalinskiy Rayon almost all of it was. And now once again that rayon is poorly prepared for work. The number of subcontracting subunits there is half the oblast average. Many problems in Podosinovskiy, Nagorskiy, Oparinskiy and a number of other rayons in the oblast are unresolved. It is to be expected that under the new conditions the oblast agro-industrial committee will find it possible to markedly improve work organization.

DELAYS IN CUTTING GRASS CROPS HIT

PM301255 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Jun 86 p 1

[Livestock specialist M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "The Deadlines Are Dictated by the Grass Growth"]

[Excerpt] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 16 June the first crop of sown and natural grasses for hay and haylage had been cut on 10.7 million hectares. Coarse and succulent feeds with a total nutritive value of 8.2 million metric tons of feed units had been laid in.

You cannot talk about feed procurement without taking the weather into account. No less than the livestock units' needs, the weather dictates not just the time and pace of haymaking but also the choice of equipment. What is the situation now in the meadows and on the sowings of perennial grasses? According to the country's Hydrometeorological Center, toward the end of the first 10-day period of June clover was in bloom in Belorussia, the south of the Baltic republics, and in the Central and the Volga-Vyatka regions of the RSFSR and grasses were flowering up to a line linking Tallinn, Pskov, Yaroslavl, Gorkiy, and Kuybyshev.

Let me remind you that by the time the grasses reach this stage they should have already been cut. What is the actual state of affairs? By 16 June grasses for hay and haylage had been cut on only 14 percent of the area in the Central Region and on only 2 percent in Ivanovo, Kalinin, and Yaroslavl Oblasts. In the Volga-Vyatka region the situation is even worse. In the Mordovian and Chuvash ASSR's the plan for grass mowing has been fulfilled 16 percent, in Mari ASSR 11 percent, in Gorkiy Oblast 4 percent, and in Kirov Oblast (Oblast Agroindustrial Committee, chairman P.F. Nalimov) only 0.6 percent. In the Belorussian SSR farms in Gomel, Minsk, and Mogilev Oblasts are on schedule as regards reaping the first crop of grass, while Brest, Vitebsk, a nd Grodno Oblasts are lagging, especially Grodno Oblast, where in some places even early grasses such as cocksfoot, which should have been cut back in May, have still not been cut. In the Ukraine kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Zhitomir, Kharkov, and Sumy Oblasts were slow to get the haymaking started.

I mentioned earlier that grasses are flowering in Kuybyshev Oblast. However, they have been cut on only 19 percent of the area. In the Volga region the space of feed procurement is highest in Volgograd Oblast, where grass has been gathered on 49 percent of the area. But in other oblasts of the region the situation is far from favorable. Here, just as in the southern Ukraine and the North Caucasus, perennial grasses were beginning to bud even on plots where the first crop had been cut on time. Meanwhile uncut alfafa has been in full bloom for a long time. Nonetheless, the mowers on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are in no hurry. The reason in most cases is the same. Because of the weather, grass growth is lagging behind in many places and there is a temptation to let it grow a little more. At the same time people fail to take into account that the development of perennial grasses in the same areas is 10-15 days ahead of schedule, and grasses are forming ears and beginning to flower earlier than usual. And that means that they must be cut earlier than during an "average" year. In Kurgan Oblast agro-industrial committee specialists established that mass haymaking should begin no later than 10 June. However, a week later local farms had gathered the grass only on 5,000 hectares, which is less than 1 per cent of the area. This is leading to a deterioration in quality and lowering the nutritive value of the procured hay, haylage, silage, and grass meal.

ALL-UNION OPERATIONS STAFF DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS

PM020859 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Jun 86 p 2

[Yu. Grachev report: "The Harvest Will Not Wait: From a Session of the All-Union Operations Staff"]

[Text] It is a busy time on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Soon it will be the grain harvest, so every effort is being put into completing the repair of harvesting machinery. There are many farms where this work has been fully completed. Success was promoted not only by skillful organization of labor in the workshops, but also by efficient fulfillment of rural orders by industrial enterprises. As was noted at the lastest session of the All-Union Operations Staff for Material and Technical Supply to Agriculture, businesslike, mutually advantageous relations between farms and the plants which supply machinery are one of the main prerequistes for successful harvesting.

Unfortunately, these relations are not infrequently overshadowed by the breaking of targets for the dispatch of the necessary resources to the countryside. Thus, for instance, on the results of the first 5 months of the year certain enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are coping poorly with deliveries of many types of machinery and spare parts. The Tula Combine Plant Production Association failed to supply more than 200,000 cutter guards forgrain harvesting combines. The Samarkand Krasnyy Dvigatel Plant and the Kharkovtraktorozapchast Production Association have not even started delivering piston sleeve assemblies for motors for Niva and Sibiryak combines. In the 5 months the Ryazselmash production association dispatched to the countryside only 28 percent of the belts for potato harvesting combines.

Enterprises in this department are also behind in regard to self-propelled and trailer corn harvesting combines, attachments for grain combines, machines for applying mineral fertilizers, and other machinery and spare parts. As the conference participants noted in therir speeches, the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building is the main partner of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee in the harvest, and it must take the most effective measures to eliminate the laggardness of its production collectives.

Enterprises of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry must make a significant contribution to the summer field work. Prompt transportation of the crop, without losses, in inconceivable without the reliable, stable operation of motor freight transport. Yet certain plants of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry did not fulfill the plan for supplying scarce spare parts to the countryside in the last 5 months. Among them were the Michurinsk motor vehicle component plant, the Gorkiy motor vehicle plant, the Yaroslavl Avtodizel Production Association, the Uralsk motor vehicle plant, and a number of other enterprises. It is their fault that the repair and preparation of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz truck pool for the harvest of grain and other crops are being delayed.

It was noted at the session that certain enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry are not coping with harvest-time targets. Thus the Saransk Rezinotekhnika Plant, the Azrezinotekhnika Production Association, and the Barnaul and Karaganda industrial rubber goods plants did not fulfill 5-month plans for deliveries of V-belts, stuffing boxes, and other components to the countryside.

The session also criticized enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Feed Production. Thus in the 5 months the Gomselmash Production Association failed to supply more than 300 KSK-100 feed harvesting combines. Yet in the period when mass feed procurement is in progress in the meadows, every machine counts.

Despite the fact that the farms' main efforts are now aimed at preparing for the harvest, everyday tasks should not be forgotten.

Livestock raising is still a very important sector. And ensuring the technical readiness of livestock unit machinery and equipment depends largely on the enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Feed Production. A number of them are not coping with deliveries of sets of equipment for feed shops, stall equipment, straw crushing lines, transporters, and other means of mechanizing livestock units and complexes.

The session participants also examined other questions of material and technical supplies to enterprises and organizations in the agro-industrial complex. Effective measures were elaborated aimed at eliminating laggardness in this matter.

Taking part in the staff's work were senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gossnab, and representatives of ministries and departments.

HAY HARVESTING, FODDER PROCUREMENT UNDERWAY

LD030144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Mass procurement of fodder is under way in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Many farms of the central areas of the Russian federation, Belorrusia, Soviet Baltic republics, having completed the first hay harvesting time, are preparing the fodder fields for the second and the third harvesting. In the south, wherever possible up to six harvests are being expected. There is a new record: There has been 5 million tons more hay procured in the country as a whole, than by this time last year, which was also a record year. However, a number of republics and oblasts are still slow to catch up. The rate of fodder procurement in Azerbaijan is insufficiently quick; machine-operators of Kazakhstan are falling behind the last year's schedule. The hay harvesting is organized in an especially poor way in the Urals zone of the RSFSR. In Bashkiria and Chelyabinsk Oblast, for example, the first harvesting has been performed only on 12 percent of the total acreage; in the Orenburg Oblast -- on less than a third. Among those who are lagging behind are kolkhoves and sovkhoves of the Maritime Kray, of the Orel, Kursk, Lipetsk, Belgorod Oblasts. Experts of the USSR Gosagroprom believe that procrastination in fodder harvesting may cause a decrease in quality of the fodder, which would lead to extra costs of production of meat, milk, and other livestock produce.

COSMONAUTS INSTALL STRELA INFORMATION SYSTEM

LD022335 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev continue working on board the Mir station. They explained about the installation of a new information system in a television report.

[Begin recording]

[Kizim] We have now completed the installation of the units of the Strela information system. This is an experimental system; it is designed to assist the crew in work on the station. Today, in connection with the increased duration of flights and the complication of work programs, the volume of information which the crew has to work with has increased considerably. The Strela system will make it possible to cut down time spent searching for the necessary information. The system's memory holds various instructions and procedures which are usually contained in the many volumes of on-board documentation.

[Solovyev] As well as on-board documentation, the Strela information system has access also to the sensors of various on-board systems on our Mir station. If necessary, data on the status of these systems can be called up onto the Strela screens, for example, telemetry information. In addition, any information on board can be sent and corrected from flight control center to Strela. This includes the flight program, the crew's work schedule, for example, for the day or for a longer period. After the installation of this system on board we will be doing tests checks of the system.

You can see on our screens there is information lit up; this information says that the units which we installed today during the work process have been correctly installed and the system is now, as Leonid has said, experimental, it is at the working-out [otrabotka] stage, and we will continue working to complete setting it up and bringing it to operational status. [end recording]

MIR COMPLEX TRAJECTORIES OUTLINED, PROGRESS REPORTED

LD010937 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev have spent 110 days orbiting the earth.

Yesterday, according to a programme of technical experiments, they tested the performance of the temperature control system of the "Mir" station putting it under maximum heat loads.

The new working day of the crew of the "Mir-Soyuz T-15" orbital complex started at nine o'clock in the morning and will end at midnight. The programme includes biological experiments on the "Svetoblok" unit and two hours of physical exercises on the veloergometer and close-circuit running track. Under the station's reequipment schedule, the cosmonauts will assemble additional units of the on-board information system, "Strela" (arrow), and start mounting research equipment brought from the "Salyut-7" station.

According to trajectory measurements data, the orbit parameteres of the manned "Mir-Soyuz T-15" complex are as follows:

Maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 372 km
Minimum distance from the earth's furface -- 343 km
Period of revolution -- 91.4 minutes
Inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

During communication sessions the cosmonauts reported that the flight proceeded normally.

EXCAVATION COMPLETED UNDER CHERNOBYL REACTOR

PM251529 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jun 86 First Edition p 6

[TASS correspondents V. Zhukovskiy and V. Krustov report specially for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "Foundation"]

[Text] Chernobyl AES Region -- The eighth shift was the last in the detachment. It had the job of completing the 168-meter gallery dug by the Tula and Donbass miners, tunneling toward the damaged Chernobyl AES reactor.

At 0300 it is still dark. Out of habit Nikolay Kondrakhin glanced out of the window to where the tops of the maple trees around the rooming house could just about be made out, and flung off the blanket. The others in his team were also getting up. The miners assembled quickly. They were given radiation monitoring equipment at the medical center and, 30 minutes later, were sitting on the special bus which set off for Pripyat.

"We've arrived! Everybody out!" the driver said in his deep voice. They quickly passed through the "tunnel," as the miners termed the comparatively safe section of the road alongside the machine room of the third and fourth power units. They replaced their colleagues on the seventh shift, the pneumatic drills set to work, and the earth-moving cars began to roll. By 0700 the final 12 meters of the gallery were complete. Wet from the stuffy heat and exhausted by the strain, they came up the surface. The sun had already risen above Pripyat. The tunnelers had been 10 meters underground for almost 3 hours. But this time could not be measured in minutes spent under the reactor or in tons of soil removed. It surely requires different measurements when you are talking about such human qualities as courage, duty, and mutual assistance. And surely it was with good reason that V. Pyzhov, the detachment's party group organizer, wrote a poem about its leader. And he displayed it in a prominent place. It read: "...Kolya Kondrakhin, the team leader, knew no rest at the AES. We set out for the face with him like soldiers going into battle. He spoke no brash words. He always got on with the job. And everyone in the shift respected him and sought to emulate him." Of course, these lines have little to do with poetry. What they have is a sublime truth. And that is the most necessary thing now. You can believe what I.V. Pyzhov says. Throughout this period he has been working as a dragsman with the Kondrakhinjs team and has seen the men doing real work, real men's work.

"First of all," said Yuriy Petrovich Akhalin, deputy commander of an integral process detachment, said, "a trench was dug in the area of the third power unit. Then the digging of a horizontal shaft began underneath the third unit in the direction of the fourth unit. They dug out the 168-meter gallery and 13 stopes from it, directly under the reactor. In these underground galleries the assembly workers are now mounting the so-called 'dampers' -- devices for cooling the reactor's base. The conditions are very difficult, of course," Yu. Akhalin continues. "We have not seen anything like it in the mines for a long time. The only equipment that we have is pneumatic drills, shovels, and the earth-moving cars, which, of course, are operated manually. You cannot use mechanization here. And there is the heat, the darkness, and the dust. And the reactor is right alongside. That is why the shift only lasts 3 hours. But in that time everyone gives all he has got. The teamleader does not give orders -- you do not have to ask for things to be done: people here understand each other by a single glance, a half-spoken word." Let us add to what Yuriy Akhalin said that these people are real professionals. They are envoys from "Ukrshakhtstroy," "Mosbasshakhtostroy," and "Donetskshakhtoprokhodka" and the "Torezantratsit," ?Makeyevugol," "Sovetskugol," "Pavlogradugol," and "Tulaugol" Production Associations. They are all volunteers. Considerably more people volunteered to go than were needed. So the most experienced men were selected: Even the ordinary tunnelers here include quite a few who, back home, in the Donbass or in Tula, are foremen and teamleaders. One such man is Vladimir Bulgakov, leader of an integral process team of tunnelers. He is from the "Tulaugol" association's "Nikulinskaya" mine.

"Back at the 'Pokrovskaya' mine, which belongs to the 'Tulaugol' association, I am a mine foreman," Vladimir Pyzhov, party group organizer of the combined detachment, said. "Here, I am a tunneler. This crucial work has been entrusted to me. The sooner and better we carry this out, the faster the protective shield will be built."

And then on 24 June, as planned, the miners finally completed their work. Furthermore, they contributed 1 day's work to the relief fund for the victims of the Chernobyl accident. It hardly needs to be said how important and timely the miners' work was. They laid a firm foundation -- both in the literal and the figurative sense -- for the construction workers and for all those who are to follow them. Now they can begin building an additional mighty concrete slab under the foundation as well as the walls of the shield. And the walls are also a biological screen, making it possible to expand the front of the work in the immediate vicinity of the fourth reactor.

ARMY CONFERENCE VIEWS WORK UNDER CPSU GUIDELINES

PM010911 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jun 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Ensuring Highly Efficient Ideological Work"]

[Text] A conference of ideological personnel of branches of the Armed Forces and categories of troops has been held at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate to discuss the question of progress in the study and implementation of 27th CPSU Congress decisions. Its participants listened to reports by Colonel N. Yermolayev, chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Section and deputy chief of the Central Group of Forces Political Directorate, and Major General V. Khrobostov, chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Section and deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The conference was addressed by Colonel General D. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

It was noted at the conference that considerable work has been done to familiarize all categories of personnel, workers and employees, and members of servicemen's families with the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress. The activity of political directorates, commanders, political bodies, and party and Komsomol organizations in the study, propaganda, and fulfillment of congress decisions is planned on a long-term basis. The forces have been supplied with recommendations and methodological aids and materials to assist political officers and the party and Komsomol aktiv. Study of the congress documents has been organized in the political training and party education system. Political bodies have conducted a number of instructional and methodological classes with the party and ideological aktiv. This has had a positive effect in terms of intensifying political education work. It is noticeable that it is moving more and more into the actual subunit. Leading political command personnel are becoming more actively involved in political education work.

At the same time, there are substantial shortcomings in this activity. The main forms of political training are still overly didactic. The standard of ideological, theoretical, and methodological training of some members of the ideological aktiv, especially political training group leaders, is manifestly inadequate. Not enough effort is being made to gear ideological education work to strengthening military discipline and carrying out tasks connected with troops' combat readiness and combat training.

The main reason for this situation is the defective style of activity of a number of political bodies in directing political education work and organizing it in units and subunits. There is still considerable dedication to the bureaucratic, formal approach. Not all ideological formations and members of the ideological aktiv are properly involved in explaining and propagandizing the congress materials. Insufficient use is being made of the mass media and the potential of cultural enlightenment establishments and the military press to this end. The discrepancy between words and actions, between propaganda of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the thorough mastery and practical implementation of its guidelines by all categories of personnel has not been completely overcome.

In light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum guidelines and in view of the first lessons of the implementation of the 27th party congress decisions, the attention of the conference participants, ideological personnel, and the ideological aktiv of the Army and Navy was drawn to the fact that study and implementation of the congress decisions are a task of long-term, strategic significance which must be tackled more persistently, systematically, and efficiently. It is necessary to organize in-depth study of the congress materials, ensure the firm mastery of its ideas and guidelines by all categories of personnel, and make them a guide to action for all servicemen, workers, and employees.

In this connection it is important not to yield to the illusion of quantity in mass measures. Efforts should be directed toward the specific individual soldier, toward improving his political competence, ideological tempering, and social and service activity. Special attention must be paid to young troops. The main emphasis must be placed on improving the organization and the ideological and theoretical standard of all forms of political training and on intensifying individual educational work. Wider use must be made of active methods of conducting classes: seminars, discussions, talks and so forth.

Political bodies and party organizations are recommended to fundamentally improve the ideological, theoretical, and methodological training of people in charge of the main forms of political training and the entire ideological aktiv. Special attention should be paid to the aktiv membership at grassroots level, who should be given better guidance in the main ideas and provisions elaborated by the 27th party congress and CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. All ideological efforts must be focused on resolving the chief questions of the forces' life -- raising the level of combat readiness and strengthening military discipline. It is important always to remember that the main criterion today is what has been done to fulfill the congress decisions since the congress, in the spirit of its guidelines and demands.

LIZICHEV SPEAKS AT CONFERENCE ON WW II

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[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A scientific conference in connection with the 45th anniversary of the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War took place in Moscow today. Reports and speeches by Army General Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Academician Ponomarev; Academician Fedoseyev and others noted the necessity to remember constantly the lessons of war, as today all peoples of the world have one common enemy -- the threat of nuclear annihilation -- and one main task -- to eliminate that threat. In our time imperialism remains the main source of military danger. That is why extreme political and military vigilance in relation to imperialism's intrigues is necessary. War should be fought against before it begins. The complicated international, military-political situation, said the participants in the conference, leaves no room for placidity, unconcern and complacency; it requires vigilance and readiness to stand at any moment in defense of the socialist homeland and repulse the aggressor decisively.